United Nations A

General Assembly

Distr.: GENERAL

A/CONF.189/PC.2/29
17 May 2001

Original: ENGLISH

WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

Preparatory Committee
Second session
Geneva, 21 May -1 June 2001
Item 7 of the provisional agenda

DRAFT DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Compilation of the secretariat's draft Declaration and Programme of Action, and the final documents of the regional intergovernmental meetings held in Strasbourg, Santiago de Chile, Dakar and Tehran

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to transmit to the Preparatory Committee a compilation of the secretariat's draft Declaration and Programme of Action, and the final documents of the regional intergovernmental meetings held in Strasbourg, Santiago de Chile, Dakar and Tehran, in accordance with the request made on 8 March 2001 by the inter-sessional open-ended working group.

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Explanatory note by the secretariat

1. This compilation has been prepared by the secretariat at the request made on 8 March 2001 by the inter-sessional open-ended working group of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference, and with the guidance of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee and the regional group coordinators. It is made up of five documents: the secretariat's draft declaration and programme of action (A/CONF.189/WG.1/3), and the final documents of the regional inter-governmental meetings held in Strasbourg (A/CONF.189/PC.2/6), Santiago de Chile (A/CONF.189/PC.2/7), Dakar (A/CONF.189/PC.2/8) and Tehran (A/CONF.189/PC.2/9). The compilation is divided into three sections: the paragraphs of the Preamble; the paragraphs constituting the Declaration; and the paragraphs setting out the Programme of Action, under the five themes of the World Conference. Certain preambular paragraphs, referring to regional or international events and resolutions, could not be subsumed within the five themes and have therefore been placed at the beginning of the text.

2. Headings, where shown, were taken from the relevant document to facilitate the identification of the relevant topic. The following abbreviations are used in the text:

PRE - Preamble
DECL - Declaration
POA - Plan of Action/ Programme of Action/ Recommendations for a Programme of Action or General Conclusions

The secretariat's draft declaration and programme of action is referred to by the abbreviation "Secr.", while the final documents of the intergovernmental regional meetings are referred to by the name of the city in which they took place.

3. Where headings are being used in the text these are taken from the relevant document to facilitate the identification of the topic, wherever appropriate. Headings were only used in the secretariat's document, and the final documents of Strasbourg and Santiago. Lines appear in the document to group subjects of a similar nature. No sub-themes have been added to the text by the secretariat as this is a subject that is still under discussion and negotiation by the States themselves. The order of appearance of references in the text within the divisions made by lines starts with the secretariat's document, and then proceeds with each of the regional inter-governmental meetings in the order in which it occurred. This approach was taken since these meetings did not always take place according to the regional political groupings in the United Nations.

4. For the convenience of the user footnotes referring to specific paragraphs in the various documents are reproduced in italics immediately below the paragraph in question and with the numbering that was given to them in the original document. Thus, the numbering may not be consecutive.

COMPILATION

PREAMBLE

PRE/Secr, para. 1
Having met in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001,

PRE/Secr, para. 2
Expressing deep appreciation to the Government of South Africa for hosting this World Conference,

PRE/Santiago, para. 1
Gathered in Santiago from 5 to 7 December 2000 on the eve of the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

PRE/Santiago, para. 2
Express our appreciation to the Government of Chile for hosting this Regional Conference,

PRE/Tehran, para. 1
Expressing our appreciation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the Asian Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

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PRE/Secr, para. 3
Drawing inspiration from the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa for equality and justice under democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights,

PRE/Secr, para. 11
Having listened to the aspirations of peoples and groups from different parts of the world for genuine equality of opportunity for development and for justice,

PRE/Secr, para. 12
Applauding the Vision Statement launched by President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa under the patronage of The Honourable Nelson Mandela, first President of the new South Africa, and at the initiative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Secretary-General of the World Conference, and signed by 74 Heads of State, Heads of Government and Dignitaries,

PRE/Secr, para. 15
Determined that the twenty-first century shall be the century of human rights and the realization of genuine equality of opportunities and treatment for all individuals and peoples,

PRE/Secr, para. 16
Join together, in a spirit of renewed political will and commitment, and adopt the following Durban Declaration and Commitment to Universal Equality and Justice:

PRE/Santiago, para. 7
Reaffirming that the principles of human equality and respect for human rights and fundamental liberties without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, are fundamental principles of international law and of the international human rights legislation,

PRE/Santiago, para. 8
Reaffirming our commitment to addressing manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on grounds of race, lineage, colour, religion, culture, language or national or ethnic origin, aggravated for reasons of age, gender, sexual orientation, disability or socio-economic status,

PRE/Santiago, para. 11
Reaffirming also that the history of the Americas has often been characterized by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that telling the truth about the history of and ongoing manifestations of racism in the Americas is essential for reconciliation and to build societies based on justice, equality and solidarity,

PRE/Santiago, para. 12
Recognizing that the historical, social and cultural contribution of all peoples, groups, and communities has resulted in States of great diversity and has facilitated respect, tolerance and mutual understanding,

PRE/Santiago, para. 16
Emphasizing that the Americas give the highest priority to the World Conference, and reiterate the Hemisphere's commitment to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as to the full respect of all human rights for all,

PRE/Santiago, para. 17
Determined to devote ourselves without reservation to redoubling our efforts to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance fully and effectively, giving this struggle the priority attention it deserves,

PRE/Dakar, para. 2
Recalling also the great importance African peoples attach to the values of solidarity, tolerance and multiculturalism, which constitute the moral ground and the inspiration for our struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inhuman tragedies which Africa has been suffering for too long,

PRE/Dakar, para. 3
Realizing the urgent need to resuscitate and reinvigorate those cherished values, that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance is a historical opportunity to achieve this objective, and that its outcome should therefore be result oriented and bring added value to existing mechanisms,

PRE/Dakar, para. 7
Bearing in mind that availing ourselves of this historical opportunity requires political will, intellectual integrity and the analytical capacity to draw lessons from past experiences with a view to avoiding their recurrence,

PRE/Dakar, para. 8
Expressing in this regard our sincere appreciation and paying tribute to countries and personalities all over the world who lent their valuable support to Africa during its struggle against institutionalized racism, colonialism and apartheid,

PRE/Tehran, para. 2
Emphasizing the will and determination of all Governments of the region to combat racism, racial discriminations, xenophobia and related intoleranee in all their forms and manifestations,

PRE/Tehran, para. 3
Reaffirming the genuine acceptance of cultural diversity, as a permanent feature of our societies, is a cherished asset for the advancement and welfare of humanity at large,

PRE/Tehran, para. 4
Reiterating the need to intensify the struggle to eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance throughout the world, especially its most brutal forms,

PRE/Tehran, para. 18
Reaffirming our commitment to combat contemporary manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

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PRE/Tehran, para. 9
Recalling also the outcome of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

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PRE/Secr, para. 10
Having considered the reports of the regional conferences organized at Dakar, Santiago, Strasbourg and Tehran, as well as the reports of expert seminars and other meetings organized in preparation for the World Conference,

PRE/Santiago, para. 4
Take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar of experts convened in Santiago from 25 to 27 October 2000,

PRE/Tehran, para. 6
Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Asia-Pacific seminar of experts in preparation for the World Conference against Racism on migrants and trafficking in persons, with particular reference to women and children, which was held in Bangkok from 5 to 7 September 2000,

PRE/Tehran, para. 7
Taking note with interest of the regional meetings held in Strasbourg, Santiago and Dakar in preparation for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

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PRE/Secr, para. 4
Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings and seeks among its basic objectives to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

PRE/Secr, para. 5
Reaffirming the principle of equality and non-discrimination in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and in numerous international treaties and declarations as a foundation principle of national, regional and international public policy,

PRE/Secr, para. 6
Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/74, General Assembly resolution 52/111 and subsequent resolutions of those bodies concerning the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and recalling also the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

PRE/Secr, para. 7
Recalling the commitment and policy recommendations of three decades of action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PRE/Secr, para. 8
Emphasizing the fundamental importance of universal adherence to and faithful implementation of, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as the principal international instrument to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PRE/Secr, para. 9
Underscoring the importance of the gender dimension of racial discrimination and the fundamental importance of universal adherence to and faithful implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

PRE/Santiago, para. 5
Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/74, General Assembly resolution 52/111 and subsequent resolutions of those bodies concerning the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, and recalling also the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

PRE/Santiago, para. 6
Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993 calls for the speedy and comprehensive elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PRE/Dakar, para. 1
Recalling the values and principles of human dignity and equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and all other related international instruments.

PRE/Tehran, para. 8
Recalling the General Assembly resolution 52/111 as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/74 which call, inter alia, for the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

PRE/Tehran, para. 13
Stressing the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant international conventions and declarations, which contribute to the fight against racism and racial discrimination,

PRE/Tehran, para. 20
Welcoming the decision of the General Assemby to proclaim the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, as well as the holding of the Asian Conference on Dialogue among Civilizations on 17 February 2001 in Tehran,

PRE/Tehran, para. 21
Welcoming also the adoption by the General Assembly, by its resolution 53/243 of the Declaration and Plan of Action on a Culture of Peace and its resolution 53/25 in which it proclaimed the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, to begin in 2001,

PRE/Tehran, para. 26
Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 1960,

I. SOURCES, CAUSES, FORMS AND CONTEMPORARY MANIFESTATIONS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

PRE/Santiago, para. 13
Fully aware that, in spite of the efforts made by States in the region, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance still persist in the Americas and continue to be causes of suffering, disadvantage and violence, as well as of other serious human rights violations, which must be fought by all available means as a matter of the highest priority,

PRE/Santiago, para. 15
Recognizing both the challenges and opportunities presented by an increasingly globalized world in relation to the struggle to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PRE/Dakar, para. 5
Stressing that the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance is an arduous task, the proof from the most recent African experience being the enormous African sacrifices made and the unabated struggle waged for decades before Africa

could convince the rest of the world of the imperative and urgent necessity of dismantling the abhorrent institutionalized racist system of apartheid,

PRE/Tehran, para. 11
Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993 regards elimination of racism and racial discrimination, in particular resulting from doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity or contemporary forms and manifestations of racism, as a primary objective for the international community,

PRE/Tehran, para. 12
Emphasizing that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are affronts to the dignity of humankind, and constitute a flagrant violation of human rights,

PRE/Tehran, para. 14
Noting with concern the continued and violent occurrence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that theories of superiority of certain races and cultures over others, promoted and practiced during the colonial era, continue to be propounded in one form or another even today,

PRE/Tehran, para. 16
Alarmed by the emergence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in its more subtle and contemporary forms and other ideologies and practices based on racial or ethnic discrimination or superiority,

PRE/Tehran, para. 17
Condemning any kind of discrimination, exclusion or preference on the ground of race, colour, descent, culture, language, or national or ethnic origin, which constitutes an offence to humanity and an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among peoples and nations,

PRE/Tehran, para. 27
Reaffirming that colonization by settlers and foreign occupation constitute sources, causes and forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PRE/Tehran, para. 28
Expressing concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are among the root causes of many internal and international conflicts, including armed conflicts,

II. VICTIMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

PRE/Santiago, para. 9
Recognizing that States must protect and promote the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous women, women who are of people of African descent, migrants, internally displaced, asylum seekers or refugees as well as other vulnerable women, further recognizing that they are important actors and that the enjoyment of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights is essential for the development of societies throughout the region,

PRE/Dakar, para. 6
Recognizing that racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance affect women differently from men, aggravate their living conditions and generate multiple forms of violence, thus limiting or denying their enjoyment of their human rights,

PRE/Tehran, para. 10
Noting with grave concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the three Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to the present day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PRE/Tehran, para. 23
Expressing concern at the forms of intolerance exhibited towards some of the Asian communities and minorities living in other continents,

III. MEASURES OF PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND PROTECTION AIMED AT THE ERADICATION OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

PRE/Secr, para. 14
Dedicating ourselves without reservation to redoubling our efforts to combating the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance fully and effectively, giving this struggle the priority attention it deserves,

PRE/Santiago, para. 3
Welcome the contributions of non-governmental organizations and other observers to the Regional Conference of the Americas, and particularly, taking note of the final document of the Citizens' Conference,

PRE/Santiago, para. 10
Reaffirming that the identity of the Americas cannot be disassociated from its multiracial, multi-ethnic, multicultural and pluralist nature, and that the wide diversity of our societies is a contribution to human coexistence and to the creation of cultures of mutual respect and democratic political systems,

PRE/Dakar, para. 9
Acknowledging the important role of African and international non-governmental organizations, the media, national institutions and civil society in the fight against racism and encouraging them to intensify their endeavours in this respect,

PRE/Tehran,para. 5
Recognizing that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, social and cultural particularities must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems to adopt appropriate strategies and policies in combating all acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PRE/Tehran, para. 15
Bearing in mind that the adequate and clear resolution of the past problems caused by racially and ethnically discriminatory policies and practices could contribute to the prevention of the recurrence of such policies and practices and to the friendship and peaceful relations among peoples and nations,

PRE/Tehran, para. 19
Recognizing the historical, social and cultural contribution of all the people of Asia, which has always been characterized by respect, tolerance and mutual understanding, has enriched the civilizational and cultural diversity of the world and the common heritage of humanity,

PRE/Tehran, para. 22
Emphasizing the importance of the equitable participation of all peoples and nations, without any discrimination, in their domestic as well as global decision-making,

PRE/Tehran, para. 24
Recognizing the need to protect and promote the rights of ethnic, racial, cultural, national and linguistic minorities as well as the need to counter social exclusion and marginalization of such minorities,

PRE/Tehran, para. 25
Reaffirming the right of all peoples to live in a society free of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as well as the duty of Governments to take prompt, decisive and appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination,

IV. PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE REMEDIES, RECOURSE, REDRESS, [COMPENSATORY] AND OTHER MEASURES AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

PRE/Secr, para. 13
Fully aware that, despite efforts undertaken by the international community and national Governments, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to be responsible for violations of basic human rights resulting in suffering, disadvantage and violence, which must be combated by all available and appropriate means and as a matter of the highest priority,

PRE/Santiago, para. 14
Reaffirming the right of all peoples to live in a society free of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as the duty of States to take prompt, decisive and appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination whenever, wherever and however they occur,

PRE/Dakar, para. 4
Recalling the principles established by positive international law, including the non-applicability of statutory limitations to crimes against humanity,

DECLARATION

I. SOURCES, CAUSES, FORMS AND CONTEMPORARY MANIFESTATIONS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

DECL/Secr, para. 1
All human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. Any doctrine of racial superiority is, therefore, scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and has no justification whatsoever;

DECL/Secr, para. 2
We all constitute one human family striving for the full exercise of our human spirit, the reawakening of all its inventive, creative and moral capacities, enhanced by the equal participation of men and women. Recognizing this can make the twenty-first century an era of genuine fulfilment and peace;

DECL/Secr, para. 5
We are conscious that humanity's history is replete with terrible wrongs inflicted through lack of respect for the equality of human beings manifested through wars, genocide, slavery, holocaust, apartheid, ethnic cleansing and other atrocities, and we understand the quest of the victims and their heirs for justice, dignity, respect and correction of the continuing consequences of historical wrongs. We call for open national and international dialogue to address these concerns;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 1
Reaffirm that Europe is a community of shared values, multicultural in its past, present and future; tolerance guarantees Europe=s pluralist and open society, in which cultural diversity is promoted;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 2
Reaffirm that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and with a potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of our societies;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 22
We are conscious of and alarmed at the dangers of indifference to manifestations of racism;

General; DECL/Santiago, para. 1
Express our conviction that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere;

General; DECL/Santiago, para. 2
Reaffirm that ignoring the existence of discrimination and racism, at both the State and the society level, contributes directly and indirectly to perpetuating the practices of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

General; DECL/Santiago, para. 3
Recognize and admit that conquest, colonialism, slavery and other forms of servitude were a source of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the Americas, and condemn the injustices that were committed, especially against indigenous peoples and Africans and their descendants. The political, socio-economic and cultural structures imposed in the context of those processes permitted and encouraged racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Their effects persist in many of our societies and are a source of systemic discrimination that still affects large sectors of the population;

General; DECL/Santiago, para. 3 bis
Concerned also that the use of the term "peoples" in this document can not be construed as having any implications as to the rights which attach to the term under international law. The rights associated with the term "indigenous peoples" have a context-specific meaning that is appropriately determined in the multilateral negotiations in the texts of declarations that specifically deal with such rights,

DECL/Dakar, para.16
Recall that without the necessary political will to recognize and assume responsibility for historical injustices and their contemporary forms and repercussions, programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as the anti-racist slogans and measures taken at the World Conference and at the regional and national levels, will not change deeply ingrained prejudices or reach the noble goal of a genuine human family based on equal dignity and equal opportunities;

DECL/Dakar, para. 17
Affirm that the first logical and credible step to be taken at this juncture of our collective struggle is for the World Conference to declare solemnly that the international community as a whole fully recognizes the historical injustices of the slave trade and that colonialism and apartheid are among the most serious and massive institutionalized forms of human rights violations;

DECL/Tehran, para. 1
Reaffirm that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that any doctrine of racial superiority is, therefore, scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and has no justification whatsoever;

DECL/Tehran, para. 2
Recognize that colonialism and slavery have been the prime sources and manifestation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and stress the need for all States which were engaged in such practices to acknowledge the grave human suffering caused by colonialism and slavery and the heinous racist acts committed in the context of colonialism and slave trade;

DECL/Secr, para. 20
We affirm that the slave trade, particularly of Africans, was an appalling tragedy in the history of humanity, not only because of its abhorrent barbarism but also in terms of its enormous magnitude, its institutionalized nature, its transnational dimension, and especially

its negation of the essence of the victims, and further note that the practice of slavery is now recognized as a crime against humanity.

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 12
Reaffirm that suffering caused by slavery or which arose from colonialism must be remembered;

DECL/Santiago, para. 4
Repudiate the brutal crimes and injustices that were committed against indigenous peoples and Africans and their descendants who were subjected to slavery, the transatlantic slave trade and other forms of servitude that today could constitute crimes against humanity; [1]

> [1] *Canada and the United States of America submitted comments concerning this paragraph, during the period provided to States to make observations on the document. For the texts, see Annex V of the report.*

DECL/Dakar, para. 10
Affirm that the slave trade, particularly of Africans, is a unique tragedy in the history of humanity, a crime against humanity which is unparalleled, not only because of its abhorrent barbarism but also in terms of its enormous magnitude, its institutionalized nature, its transnational dimension, and especially its negation of the essence of the human nature of the victims;

DECL/Dakar, para. 11
Also affirm that the consequences of this tragedy, accentuated by those of colonialism and apartheid, have resulted in substantial and lasting economic, political and cultural damage to African peoples and are still present in the form of damage caused to the descendants of the victims by the perpetuation of prejudice against Africans in the continent and people of African descent in the Diaspora;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 15
We are conscious of and alarmed at the continued and violent occurrence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance, including contemporary forms of slavery, in Europe and in other regions of the world, despite efforts undertaken by the international community and national governments ;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 19
We are conscious of and alarmed at the persistence and development of aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism which can lead to serious and large-scale violations of human rights;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 25
We are conscious of and alarmed at the use of new technologies of mass communication for the dissemination of racist messages.

DECL/Dakar, para. 14
Also reaffirm that the stigmatization of people of different origins by acts or omissions of public authorities, institutions, the media, political parties or national or local organizations is not only an act of racial discrimination but also an incitement to the recurrence of such acts, thereby resulting in the creation of a vicious circle which reinforces racist attitudes and prejudices; such acts should be declared offences and crimes punishable by law;

DECL/Dakar, para. 15
Express our concern that the complicating dimension of this vicious circle contributes to and intensifies racially discriminatory social attitudes which cannot be criminalized by law;

DECL/Tehran, para. 3
Condemn all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance in the context of the realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

DECL/Secr, para. 11
We reaffirm that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance threaten democratic societies and our fundamental values;

DECL/Secr, para. 12
We express our conviction that political platforms based on racism, xenophobia or doctrines of racial superiority and discrimination must be condemned as incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance, and that racial discrimination condoned by governmental policies violates human rights and may endanger friendly relations among peoples, cooperation among nations, and international peace and security;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 6
Reaffirm that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance threaten democratic societies and their fundamental values;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 23
We are conscious of and alarmed at the hostility expressed by certain media and politicians towards vulnerable groups;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 24
We are conscious of and alarmed at the support for political parties and organisations disseminating xenophobic ideology in Europe and in other regions of the world;

General; DECL/Santiago, para. 7
Also condemn all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance concerning civil and political rights and other related matters, including the right to participate in the electoral process, the right to seek public office, to participate in the administration and conduct of public affairs, the administration of and access to justice, and application of the law;

Democracy and political rights/tolerant societies and mutual respect; DECL/Santiago, para. 8
Express our conviction that political platforms based on racism, xenophobia or doctrines of racial superiority and discrimination must be condemned as incompatible with democracy

and transparent and accountable governance, and that racial discrimination condoned by governmental policies violates human rights and may endanger friendly relations among peoples, cooperation among nations, and international peace and security;

Democracy and political rights/'olerant societies and mutual respect; DECL/Santiago, para. 9

Condemn legislation, political platforms, practices and organizations based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. They must be condemned and are incompatible with democracy and with transparent and responsible management of public affairs. Racial discrimination justified by governmental policies violates human rights and may jeopardize friendly relations among peoples, cooperation among nations, as well as international peace and security;

DECL/Dakar, para. 3

Express our concern that beyond the material progress of racism is the disturbing fact that contemporary forms and manifestations of racism are striving to regain political, moral and even legal recognition in many ways, including through legislative prescriptions such as those relating to the freedom of expression, the platforms of some political parties and organizations, and the dissemination through modern communication technologies of ideas based on racial superiority;

DECL/Tehran, para. 4

Also condemn past and current policies, practices, propaganda and organizations based on ideas or theories of racial and national superiority, hatred, discrimination and xenophobia, which are massive and flagrant violations of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, comprising civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development;

DECL/Tehran, para. 5

Strongly condemn the resurgence of fascism in all its forms and manifestations;

DECL/Tehran, para. 13

Recognize that equitable participation by all groups and countries in the formulation of a just, equitable, democratic and inclusive international order can contribute to a world free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 14

Call for international efforts to promote an understanding between different civilizations and cultures so as to counter attempts at cultural and civilizational domination and imposition motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 15

Reaffirm that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity through cooperation and mutual enrichment in various fields of human endeavour;

DECL/Tehran, para. 16

Express our conviction that ideologies based on racial superiority
contradict the letter and spirit of international human rights instruments and endanger regional and international peace and security;

DECL/Tehran, para. 17
Emphasize that racist and exclusivist ideologies based on race, colour, descent, culture, language or national or ethnic origin are responsible for fomenting, promoting and spreading racial discrimination, xenophobia and stereotyping;

DECL/Tehran, para. 18
Express our conviction that political platforms and systems based on racism, xenophobia or doctrines of racial superiority and discrimination must be condemned as incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance, and that racial discrimination condoned by governmental policies violates human rights and may endanger friendly relations between peoples, cooperation among nations, and international peace and security;

DECL/Seer, para. 7
We also understand that intolerance and racial discrimination breed and fester in inequitable political, economic and social conditions, and that genuine equality of opportunity for development is fundamental for the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. We therefore call for urgent national, regional and international measures to provide the chance for a decent life for all the peoples of the world in their magnificent diversity;

DECL/Seer, para. 17
We recognize that although globalization, as an ongoing process, is a powerful and dynamic force with the potential to help achieve the goal of development and prosperity for all of humankind, there is a need to manage it properly to guard against adverse trends, including growing economic disparity and cultural homogenization, which, by marginalizing certain countries and groups, could, inter alia, contribute to maintaining and strengthening racist attitudes;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 9
Reaffirm that the fight against marginalisation and social exclusion must be continued;

General; DECL/Santiago, para, 5
Observe that poverty is often closely associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that these practices aggravate the conditions of poverty, marginality and social exclusion of individuals, groups and communities;

General; DECL/Santiago, para, 6
Condemn all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance concerning economic, social and cultural rights and other related matters, including access to employment, government benefits, access to capital, credit, technology, education and vocational training, housing, health care, the environment, cultural activities, the protection of heritage, equal access to public services and other types of services, and national immigration policies;

Globalization; DECL/Santiago, para. 10
Express our determination to prevent and mitigate the negative effects of globalization. These effects may contribute to, inter alia, cultural homogenization, economic inequality within and between States which may occur along racial lines, or may be based on the social and economic exclusion of peoples, communities and groups, especially those who continue

to endure the legacy of slavery and colonialism. Also express our determination to maximize the benefits of globalization through strengthening cooperation to create increased opportunities for trade, economic growth and sustainable development, global communications through the use of new technologies and increased inter-cultural exchange through the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which may contribute to the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Poverty;Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para. 59
Note with great concern that the descendants of racial and ethnic groups which were the victims of past acts of racial discrimination often find themselves amongst the poorest segments of the population in the States of the region; and recognize the close correlation between racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and extreme poverty;

DECL/Dakar, para. 4
Regret the flagrant contradiction that, in an era when globalization and technology have contributed considerably to bringing people closer together, the international community is evidently receding from the notion of a "human family" based on equality, dignity and solidarity;

DECL/Dakar, para. 34
Note with grave concern the negative effects on health and the environment of environmental racism suffered, in particular, by countries in Africa, including the illicit dumping of toxic wastes and substances, hazardous working and living conditions and dangerous methods of extracting natural resources.

DECL/Tehran, para. 7
Reject the concept of regional fortresses, bolstered by political and economic accords amongst some developed countries, that generate a climate in which foreigners are racially discriminated against and are regarded as rivals or competitors and a threat to local prosperity, culture and identity;

DECL/Tehran, para. 8
Recognize the economic, social and cultural injustice emanating from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance and call for concerted and continuous efforts to eradicate these evils;

DECL/Tehran, para. 9
Emphasize that poverty and economic disparities between various parts of the world which owe their existence in part to colonial exploitation contribute significantly to the persistence of racist attitudes;

DECL/Tehran, para. 10
Recognize that although globalization, as an ongoing process, remains a powerful and dynamic force with the potential to assist in achieving the goal of development and prosperity of all humankind, there is a need to manage it properly to guard against adverse trends, including growing economic disparity and cultural homogenization, which, by marginalizing certain countries and groups, could, inter alia, contribute to sustaining and strengthening racist attitudes;

DECL/Tehran, para. 11
Recognize that interregional migration has increased as a result of globalization and stress that policies towards such migration from the South to the North should not be based on discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin;

DECL/Tehran, para. 12
Resolve to extend cooperation to maximize the benefits of globalization with a view to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development as a major contribution to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 13
Reaffirm that all States must reject ethnic and religious cleansing and genocide, in Europe and in other regions of the world, and work together to prevent their recurrence;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 14
Reaffirm that the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 20
We are conscious of and alarmed at the recent examples of ethnic and religious cleansing in Europe and in other regions of the world;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 36
We therefore commit ourselves to combat ethnic and religious cleansing in Europe and in other regions of the world;

DECL/Dakar, para. 33
Recognize that the number of recent and on going conflicts around the world reveals that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance of peoples, groups and individuals are among the root causes of conflict and are very often also among its consequences, and in this regard recall that non-discrimination is a fundamental principle of international humanitarian and human rights law;

DECL/Tehran, para. 6
Condemn all acts and practices of social violence arising out of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance;

Other victims of racism ; DECL/Santiago, para. 46
Confirm with deep concern the increase in anti-Semitism and hostile acts against Jews in some countries in the region and in other parts of the world, as well as the emergence of radical and violent movements based on racism and discriminatory ideas concerning the Jewish community;

Other victims of racism ; DECL/Santiago, para. 47
Also confirm with deep concern the existence of Islamophobia and hostile acts against Arabs, which are evidenced in some countries in the region and in other parts of the world;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 21
We are conscious of and alarmed at the continued occurrence, in many forms, of intolerance on grounds of religion and belief;

DECL/Tehran, para. 19
Recognize Jerusalem as a city of reverence and religious sanctity for three major religions of the world, and call for an international effort to bring foreign occupation, together with all its racial practices, to an end, mainly in holy shrines dear to the three religions;

DECL/Tehran, para. 20
Affirm that a foreign occupation founded on settlements, its laws based on racial discrimination with the aim of continuing domination on the occupied territory, as well as its practices which consist of reinforcing a total military blockade, isolating towns, cities and villages under occupation from each other, totally contradict the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a serious violation of international human rights and humanitarian law, a new kind of apartheid, a crime against humanity, a form of genocide and a serious threat to international peace and security;

DECL/Tehran, para. 21
Recall with deep regret the practices of racial discrimination against the Palestinians as well as other inhabitants of the Arab occupied territories which have an impact on all aspects of their daily existence such that they prevent the enjoyment of fundamental rights, express our deep concern about this situation and call for the cessation of all the practices of racial discrimination to which the Palestinians and the other inhabitants of the Arab territories occupied by Israel are subjected;

II. VICTIMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

DECL/Secr, para. 6
We salute the memory of all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid all over the world;

DECL/Secr, para. 10
In reviewing progress made in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we note that despite the development of international, regional and national laws underpinning equality, racist attitudes remain deeply entrenched and that political, economic and social conditions often inhibit their implementation. We also note with sadness that minorities, indigenous people, migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and others still suffer from widespread inequality and racial discrimination. The obstacles to equality lie in the mind and the spirit as well as in political, economic and social conditions. Education, development, and the faithful implementation of international human rights norms are the keys to future action for equality and non-discrimination;

DECL/Secr, para. 19

We underscore the need to promote strategies, programmes and policies, which may include measures of affirmative action, for furthering the realization of the civil and political rights of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through more effective access to the political, judicial and administrative functions of institutions, as well as the need to increase access to the administration of justice in all its forms, free from racial discrimination of any kind;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 16
We are conscious of and alarmed at the fact that such occurrences target, notably on grounds related to language, religion or national or ethnic origin, persons such as migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, displaced persons, non-nationals, indigenous peoples; or, on grounds related to belonging to minorities, persons such as Roma/Gypsies and Travellers;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 17
We are conscious of and alarmed at the related degrading treatment and discriminatory practices;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 11
Recognize that in the Americas the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are the indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities affected by those scourges;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 12
Also recognize the value and contribution to the development of the societies of the Americas of the traditions, cultures and specific identities of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other victims;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 13
Confirm, at the same time, that in many countries the sectors where poverty is most intense are those made up of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other victims;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 14
Express our deep concern that indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other victims of racism frequently suffer a disproportionate burden with regard to industrial pollution, degradation of the environment and the transfer of toxic waste to disposal sites, which adversely affects their quality of life and health;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 15
Also express our deep concern that indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other victims of racism have economic and social indicators for education, employment, health, housing, infant mortality and life expectancy which are inferior to the average for the population in the States of the Americas;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 16
Underscore the need to promote strategies, programmes and policies, which may include measures of affirmative action, for furthering the fulfilment of civil and political rights for victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through more effective access to the political, judicial and administrative functions of

institutions, as well as the need to increase access to the administration of justice in all its forms, free from racial discrimination of any kind;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 17
Also underscore the need to promote strategies, policies and programmes, which may include measures of affirmative action, for increasing the protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other victims of racism, and for affording greater opportunities to such groups to share in the prosperity and wealth of the societies of the Americas, as well as for guaranteeing that the benefits of development, science and technology contribute effectively to the improvement of the quality of life of these populations;

Victims of racism: general; DECL/Santiago, para. 18
Recognize that in many countries of the region, ethnic or racial criteria are not used in censuses or other data-collection exercises, which makes certain sectors of the population invisible in official statistics;

DECL/Dakar, para. 1
Salute the memory of all victims of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid all over the world;

DECL/Dakar, para. 2
Note with grave concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be victims of varied, evolving and sophisticated contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, in particular nationals of different origins, migrant workers, asylum-seekers, refugees and foreigners;

DECL/Dakar, para. 26
Express our conviction that applying a victim-oriented approach to victims of racial discrimination at both the national and the international level reaffirms the human values of tolerance and solidarity and thus strengthens the foundations of human rights law;

DECL/Dakar, para. 30
Affirm in that spirit that all human beings are equal and that all scourges and injustices should, therefore, be addressed with the same emphasis and that such fairness is a fundamental prerequisite for the creation of the peace of mind of all parties involved, which gives future efforts better chances of success;

DECL/Tehran, para. 22
Recognize the individuals, groups and nations affected by policies and practices, such as colonialism, slavery and ethnic cleansing that are based on theories of racial or national superiority, hatred, and distinction as to race, colour, descent, culture, language, or national or ethnic origin as victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 23
Underscore the need to promote at the national level strategies, programmes and policies, including affirmative action, for the full realization of the civil and political rights of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through more

effective access to the political, judicial and administrative institutions, as well as the need to promote access to justice free from racial discrimination of any kind;

DECL/Tehran, para. 24
Recognize that States shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take special and concrete measures in the social, economic, cultural and other fields to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; these measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved;

DECL/Tehran, para. 25
Underscore the need to promote at the national level strategies, policies and programmes, including affirmative action, for the promotion and protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and for affording greater opportunities to that group to share in the prosperity and wealth of the societies they live in, as well as for guaranteeing that the benefits of development, science and technology contribute effectively to the improvement of the quality of life of such victims;

DECL/Tehran, para. 26
Stress the importance of the promotion and protection of the human rights of ethnic, national, linguistic, racial and cultural minorities, indigenous people and migrants, including their rights to maintain their cultural identity and observe their values and traditions;

DECL/Tehran, para. 29
Reiterate the need for all States to fulfil without any racial discrimination, their obligations under the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations and Consular Relations;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 19
Recognize the value and diversity of the cultures and the heritage of indigenous peoples, whose singular contribution to the development and cultural pluralism of the societies of the region and full participation in all aspects of society, in particular on issues that are of concern to them, are fundamental for political and social stability, and for the development of the States in which they live;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 20
Also recognize the special relationship that indigenous peoples have with the land as the basis for their physical and cultural existence;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 21
Firmly reiterate the determination of the countries in the region to promote the economic, social and cultural well-being of indigenous peoples and their enjoyment of the benefits of sustainable development, fully respecting their distinctive characteristics and their own initiatives. We also reiterate the conviction that the full realization by indigenous peoples of their human rights and fundamental freedoms is indispensable for eliminating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 22
Recognize that the indigenous peoples of the Americas have been victims of discrimination for centuries and affirm that they are free and equal in dignity and rights and should not suffer any discrimination whatsoever, and particularly not on the basis of their indigenous origin and identity;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 23
Emphasize that, in order for indigenous peoples freely to express their own identity and exercise their rights, they should be free from all forms of discrimination, which necessarily entails respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Efforts are now being made to secure universal recognition for those rights in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the following: to call themselves by their own names; to participate freely and on an equal footing in a country's political, economic, social and cultural development; to maintain their own forms of organization, lifestyles, cultures and traditions; to maintain and use their own languages; to maintain their own economic structures in the areas where they live; to take part in the development of their educational systems and programmes; to manage their lands and natural resources, including hunting and fishing rights; and to have access to justice on a basis of equality;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 24
Fully recognize all of the rights of the indigenous peoples in conformity with the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States; in concert with them the necessary constitutional, administrative, legislative and judicial reforms must be promoted, including those derived from applicable international instruments;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 25
Express our concern that inherited political and legal structures based on colonial structures or institutions persist in the States of the region, that they do not always correspond to the multi-ethnic, pluri-cultural and pluri-lingual characteristics of the population and that, in many cases, they constitute the paramount factor of discrimination in the exclusion of indigenous peoples;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Santiago, para. 26
Welcome the creation of the Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues within the United Nations system, giving concrete expression to major objectives of the International Decade of the World=s Indigenous People and the Vienna Programme of Action, and urge States and the United Nations system, in consultation with indigenous peoples, to take all necessary administrative and budgetary measures to establish the Permanent Forum at the earliest possible date;

Indigenous peoples; DECL/Tehran, para. 27
Welcome the creation of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues within the United Nations system, giving concrete expression to major objectives of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

People of African descent; DECL/Santiago, para. 27
Recognize that people of African descent have for centuries been victims of racism, racial discrimination and enslavement and of the denial by history of many of their rights. Assert that they should be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and should not suffer

discrimination of any kind based on origin, culture, skin colour or social condition. Recognition should therefore be given to their rights to culture and their own identity; to participate freely and on equal conditions in political, social, economic and cultural life; to development in the context of their own aspirations and customs; to keep, maintain and foster their own forms of organization, their mode of life, culture, traditions and religious expressions; to maintain and use their own languages; to the protection of their traditional knowledge and their cultural and artistic heritage; to their ancestrally inhabited land; to the use, enjoyment and conservation of the natural renewable resources of their habitat and to active participation in the design, implementation and development of educational systems and programmes, including those of a specific and characteristic nature;[2]

[2]*Canada stated that it could not support part of this paragraph. For the text of its intervention, see Annex IV of the report. During the period provided to States to make comments on the document, the United States of America submitted comments concerning this paragraph. For the text, see Annex V of the report.*

People of African descent; DECL/Santiago, para. 28
Also recognize that the legacy of slavery has contributed to perpetuating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against people of African descent throughout the region. Also note the disastrous consequences of slavery, which are at the root of the situations of profound social and economic inequality which generally victimize people of African descent in the Americas;

People of African descent; DECL/Santiago, para. 29
Consider it essential for all countries in the region to recognize the existence of their population of African descent, the cultural, economic, political and scientific contributions made by that population and recognize the persistence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance that specifically affect them. Recognize that, in many countries, their longstanding inequality in terms of access to, inter alia, education, health care and housing has been a profound cause of the socio-economic disparities that affect them;

People of African descent; DECL/Santiago, para. 30
Note that the population of the Caribbean region of the Americas is comprised of a majority of people of African descent and several minority racial groups, and that the Caribbean nations as a group have taken deliberate steps to address racial tensions through negotiations thereby promoting the development of relatively tolerant multi-racial societies;

People of African descent; DECL/Santiago, para. 31
Recognize that the racism and racial discrimination that people of African descent have historically suffered throughout the Americas is at the root of the situation of marginalization, poverty and exclusion that affects the majority of them in many countries of the continent and that, despite the many efforts made, this situation persists, in varying degrees;

People of African descent; DECL/Santiago, para. 32
Also recognize the value and diversity of the cultural heritage of people of African escent and affirm their full participation in all aspects of society, particularly in the affairs that directly concern them and that are considered to be essential;

DECL/Dakar, para. 5
Bear in mind that although the African continent has regrettably suffered ethnic violence, including instances of genocidal acts, it is not an exclusively racial phenomenon but has many deeply rooted national and international dimensions;

DECL/Dakar, para. 6
Express our deep concern that the socio-economic development of our continent is being hampered by widespread internal conflicts which are due, among other causes, to violations of human rights, including discrimination based on ethnic or national origin and lack of democratic, inclusive and participatory governance;

DECL/Dakar, para. 7
Also express our concern in this regard that external interference, mainly linked to the exploitation of minerals and the arms trade, an unfavourable international economic environment and foreign debt, are the main contributing factors in the spread of conflicts and instability in Africa;

DECL/Dakar, para. 9
Recall the historical fact that among the most hideous manifestations of racial discrimination the African continent and Diaspora have suffered, namely the slave trade, all forms of exploitation, colonialism and apartheid, were essentially motivated by economic objectives and competition between colonial powers for strategic territorial gains, appropriation, and control over and pillage of natural and cultural resources;

DECL/Dakar, para. 12
Stress the negative economic consequences of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, conscious that the economic difficulties of Africa cannot be explained exclusively by foreign factors and historical events and aware that it is nevertheless a reality that those factors and events have had profound crippling effects on the economic development of Africa and that justice now requires that substantial national and international efforts be made to repair the damage;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 33
Recognize the positive economic and cultural contributions made by migration to both countries of origin and of destination;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 34
Note with concern the manifestations and acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance against migrants;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 35
Reaffirm the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the human rights of migrants living in their territory and under their jurisdiction against illegal acts by their agents or by individuals or groups motivated by racism, xenophobia or related intolerance;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 36
Express our concern and indignation that, despite the measures taken by the international community, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants are on the increase, as are the stereotypes usually applied to them;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 37
Recall the vulnerable situation in which migrants often find themselves, because, among other things, of the difficulties they face owing to gender and to differences in language, religion, habits and culture, as well as legal, economic and social obstacles;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 38
Highlight the importance of creating conditions conducive to greater harmony, tolerance and respect between migrants and the rest of society in the country in which they find themselves, in order to eliminate manifestations of racism and xenophobia against migrants;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 39
Recall that, in its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, the United Nations General Assembly approved and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

Migrants; DECL/Santiago, para. 40
Recognize the efforts made by several States to penalize and combat the international traffic in persons and the smuggling of migrants and to protect the victims of those illegal activities, and highlight again the need to adopt legal, administrative and judicial measures against the persons responsible for international traffic in persons and the smuggling of migrants;

DECL/Dakar, para. 13
Reaffirm that the discriminatory treatment of foreigners and migrant workers established or practised in certain countries, inter alia concerning granting visas, work permits, conditions of family members, housing and access to justice, based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, are human rights violations which seriously contradict the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

DECL/Dakar, para. 32
Bear in mind the situation of vulnerability in which migrants frequently find themselves, owing, inter alia, to their absence from their State of origin and to the difficulties they encounter because of differences in language, customs and culture, as well as economic and social difficulties and obstacles to the return of migrants who are undocumented or in an irregular situation;

DECL/Tehran, para. 28
Condemn manifestations and acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance that may take place against migrants and stress the need for their fair, just and equitable treatment in the society and in the workplace;

DECL/Tehran, para. 30
Recognize that while the formulation of immigration and citizenship laws is the prerogative of the States concerned, those laws that are motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance ought to be condemned and repealed;

Other victims of racism; DECL/Santiago, para. 48
Recognize with concern that the Roma and Senti are victims in some countries of the region of stigmatization and discrimination, as in other parts of the world;

Other victims of racism; DECL/Santiago, para. 45
Recognize that refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons are particularly vulnerable to manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and/or related forms of intolerance;

DECL/Dakar, para. 31
Also affirm the commitment by States to comply with their obligations relating to the promotion and protection of the human rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons;

DECL/Tehran, para. 31
Recognize that refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons are, under certain circumstances, vulnerable to manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 32
Reiterate that the international response and policy, including financial assistance, towards refugee situations in different parts of the world should not be guided by consideration of race, colour, descent, culture, language, or national or ethnic origin of the refugees concerned, and in this context urge the international community, to extend assistance as requested by concerned States towards resolving the refugees' situation, especially in the developing countries, through economic and financial assistance aimed at, inter alia, removing the root causes of the displacement of such people;

DECL/Tehran, para. 33
Express deep concern at the plight of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons who were forced to leave their homes because of war and racial policies of the occupying power and are prevented from returning to their homes and properties because of a racially based law of return, and recognize the right of return of the Palestinian refugees as established by the General Assembly, in their resolutions particularly in resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and call for their return to their homeland in accordance with and in implementation of this right;

DECL/Tehran, para. 34
Re-emphasize the responsibility of the international community to provide international protection for the Palestinian people under occupation against aggression, acts of racism, intimidation, and denial of fundamental human rights including the right to life, liberty and self-determination;

Other victims of racism; DECL/Santiago, para. 41
Recognize the existence of a mestizo population of different ethnic and racial origins, to a large extent as the result of the history of colonization and slavery in the American continent, in which unequal relations of race and gender were joined;

Other victims of racism; DECL/Santiago, para. 42
Also recognize the valuable contribution of the mestizo population which continues to incorporate different human groups from other continents;

Other victims of racism; DECL/Santiago, para. 43
Condemn the discrimination of which mestizos are in many cases the victims because of their different ethnic and racial origins or their different varieties of skin colour;

Other victims of racism; DECL/Santiago, para. 44
Express our deep concern at the pernicious nature of the discrimination of which many mestizos are victims. The often subtle nature of such discrimination may lead to the denial of its existence and thus tend to perpetuate it;

Other victims of racism ; DECL/Santiago, para. 49
Recognize the history of persons of Asian descent in the Americas as one often characterized by systemic and overt discrimination that violated their human rights, a history that manifests itself in ongoing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Despite the difficulties and barriers, people of Asian descent have contributed and continue to contribute significantly to the economic, social, political, scientific and cultural life of the hemisphere;

DECL/Seer, para. 18
We recognize that certain persons and groups may experience other forms of discrimination on the basis of their gender, age, disability, genetic condition, language, religion, sexual orientation, economic status or social origin, and that in addition they may experience acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. We note that this situation can result in such persons being victims of multiple forms of discrimination, and stress that special attention should be given to the elaboration of strategies, policies and programmes, which may include affirmative action, for such persons;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 18
We are conscious of and alarmed at the existence of multiple discrimination;

General; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para.51
Recognize that certain persons and groups may experience other forms of discrimination on the basis of their gender, age, disability, genetic condition, language, religion, sexual orientation, economic status or social origin, and that in addition they may experience acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Note that this situation can result in such persons being victims of multiple forms of discrimination; and stress that special attention should be given to the elaboration of strategies, policies and programmes, which may include affirmative action, for those persons who may be the victims of multiple forms of discrimination;

DECL/Tehran, para. 35
Recognize that special attention needs to be given to the elaboration of strategies, policies and programmes for persons subject to multiple discrimination which combines racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with other forms of discrimination;

Women; DECL/Santiago, para. 52
Also recognize the need to integrate a gender perspective into programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, in order to address the phenomenon of multiple discrimination against women;

Women; DECL/Santiago, para. 53
Consider that racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia reveal themselves in a differentiated manner for women, causing their living conditions to deteriorate, generating multiple forms of violence, and limiting or denying them the benefit and the exercise of their human rights;

Women; DECL/Santiago, para. 54
Recognize within the cultural, ethnic and racial diversity, the existence of gender relations that translate into discriminatory practices against women, and for this reason affirm the need to make efforts to transform stereotypes that perpetuate this situation;

Women; DECL/Santiago, para. 55
Note with concern the trafficking in and sexual exploitation of women and girls, whose victimization is aggravated by migration and armed conflict;

DECL/Tehran, para. 36
Also recognize that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance manifest themselves in an aggravated and differentiated manner for women, causing their living standards to deteriorate, generating multiple forms of violence, and limiting or denying them the benefit and the exercise of their human rights, and in this regard urge States to consider this phenomenon in the formulation of strategies and programmes against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 37
Note with concern that instances of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance lead to trade in and or sexual exploitation of women and girls;

Children; DECL/Santiago, para. 56
Observe with concern the large number of children, girls and young people among the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance in the region. Note the need to consider these situations of discrimination when designing strategies and programmes for, inter alia: (a) abandoned children; (b) children who live or work in the street; (c) child victims of trafficking and economic exploitation; (d) sexually exploited children; (e) children affected by armed conflict; and (f) child victims of poverty;

Children; DECL/Santiago, para. 57
Stress the need to incorporate the principle of the best interests of the child in programmes against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to give priority attention to the situation of children and young people who are victims of these practices;

DECL/Tehran, para. 38
Also note with concern the large number of children, especially girls, and young people among the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and stress the need to consider this factor in the design of strategies and programmes for child welfare, as well as the importance of incorporating the principle of the best interests of the child in the formulation of strategies and programmes against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

HIV/AIDS; DECL/Santiago, para. 58
Note with great concern that, in many countries of the Americas, people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, as well as those who are presumed to be infected, belong to vulnerable groups in which racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance have a negative impact and impede access to health care and medication. Urge that programmes be designed to prevent and treat these diseases;

III. MEASURES OF PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND PROTECTION AIMED AT THE ERADICATION OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

DECL/Secr, para. 14
We recognize that education is key to the promotion of respect for the racial, ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity of societies and for the promotion and protection of democratic values which are essential to prevent the spread of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Secr, para. 15
We express deep concern about the use of new information technologies, such as the Internet, to propagate racial hatred, xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance, and that children and youth have access to this material;

DECL/Secr, para. 16
The new technologies, including the Internet, should contribute to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and should also be used to promote tolerance and respect for diversity;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 7
Reaffirm that stability and peace in Europe and throughout the world can only be built on tolerance and respect for diversity;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 11
Reaffirm that all States must draw lessons from manifestations of racism in Europe and in other regions of the world;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 32
We note with satisfaction the efforts made at national and local levels to take preventive action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially in promoting human rights education, including intercultural education.

Educational and training measures; DECL/Strasbourg, para. 35
We therefore commit ourselves:

- to give particular attention to education and awareness-raising in all sectors of society to promote a climate of tolerance, respect for human rights and cultural diversity, including introducing and strengthening such measures among young people;

- to ensure that adequate training and awareness-raising programmes are implemented for public officials such as the police and other law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, personnel of the prison system and of the armed forces, customs and immigration officers as well as teachers and health and social welfare services personnel;

Prevention: education, public information, media, Internet; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para. 60
Recognize that education and lifelong learning are basic for the respect of the racial, ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity of our societies which is essential to prevent the spread of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and is of key importance for protecting and promoting democratic values;

Prevention: education, public information, media, Internet; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para. 61
Recognize the necessity of increasing appropriate preventive measures in order to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, and the important role that international organizations, Governments, local authorities, the media, non-governmental organizations and civil society can play in developing such measures and building confidence between different racial and ethnic groups;

New technologies; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para. 62
Express deep concern about the use of new information technologies, such as the Internet, to encourage racial hate, xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance, including access to this information by children and youth, and recognize that these new information technologies can and must be used to promote tolerance and respect for diversity;[3]

[3] *The United States of America expressed a reservation concerning the interpretation of this paragraph. For the text, see Annex IV of the report.*

DECL/Tehran, para. 39
Recognize that education is the key to the promotion of respect for the racial, ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity of societies and for promotion and protection of democratic values which are essential to prevent the spread of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 40

Reaffirm that education is one of the principal means of preventing and eradicating racism and racial discrimination and raising awareness of human rights, particularly among children and young people, and in this context stress the need to amend suitably the textbooks that perpetuate racial stereotypes or encourage xenophobia;

DECL/Tehran, para. 41
Emphasize the importance and necessity of teaching about the past and recent history of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to prevent the recurrence of similar policies and practices;

DECL/Tehran, para. 42
Recognize the necessity of increasing appropriate preventive measures in order to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and the important role that Governments, international organizations, the media, non-governmental organizations and civil society can play in developing such measures and building confidence between different racial and ethnic groups;

DECL/Tehran, para. 43
Reaffirm the responsibility of Governments for safeguarding and protecting the rights of individuals within their jurisdiction against crimes perpetrated by racist or xenophobic individuals or groups;

DECL/Tehran, para. 44
Express deep concern at the use of new information technologies, such as the Internet, to propagate racial hatred, xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance and that children and youth have access to this material;

DECL/Tehran, para. 45
Recognize that the use of the new information technologies, including the Internet, should contribute to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that they should also be used to promote tolerance and respect for diversity;

DECL/Tehran, para. 46
Note with concern the widening use by some groups and organizations of the opportunities provided by print, audio-visual and electronic media as well as scientific and technological progress, such as the Internet, to promote racist and xenophobic propaganda aimed at inciting societies throughout the world to racial hatred, and in this connection urge all Governments to take necessary measures against such incitement;

DECL/Tehran, para. 49
Resolutely condemn any ideologies and practices based on racial discrimination or superiority which entail abuse of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and affirm that all States have the obligation to take all available means to combat ideologies, activities and practices based on racial discrimination or superiority;

DECL/Secr, para. 3
All peoples and all human groups have contributed to the progress of civilization and cultures which constitute the common heritage of humanity;

DECL/Secr, para. 4
For too long diversity has been treated as threat rather than gift, and too often that threat has been expressed in racial contempt and conflict, in exclusion, discrimination and intolerance. We must refocus our understanding, discern in diversity of race and culture the potential for mutual enrichment, and realize that it is the interchange between great traditions of human spirituality that offers the best prospect for the human spirit itself;

DECL/Secr, para. 13
We reaffirm that all initiatives aiming at greater political, social and cultural participation, especially of persons belonging to vulnerable groups, should be encouraged;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 10
Reaffirm that all initiatives aiming at greater political, social and cultural participation, especially of persons belonging to vulnerable groups, should be encouraged;

DECL/Dakar, para. 8
Express our firm conviction that the development of democratic systems of government in Africa, which guarantee full access and representation of all sectors of our societies, respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, equitable distribution of wealth and access to economic advancement, active promotion of peace, preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution and an equitable international economic environment, is an essential prerequisite for the prevention of conflicts and instability in Africa;

DECL/Secr, para. 9
We recognize the important role of civil society in proposing strategies for the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and in assisting Governments in their implementation;

DECL/Secr, para. 23
We also recognize that international exchange and dialogue among youth is an important element in building intercultural understanding and respect and will contribute to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 29
We note with satisfaction the results of the "All different all equal" European Youth Campaign against Racism and of the European Year against Racism;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 31
We note with satisfaction the contribution of non-governmental organisations and other actors of civil society to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance throughout Europe;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 37
We therefore commit ourselves to support non-governmental organisations, strengthening the dialogue with them, with the social partners and other actors in civil society and to involve them more closely in elaborating and implementing policies and programmes designed to combat racism and xenophobia;

NGOs and youth; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para. 63
Recognize the fundamental role of civil society in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular by helping Governments develop regulations and strategies against such forms of discrimination and follow up implementation;

NGOs and youth; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para. 64
Also recognize that international exchange and dialogue among young people is an important element of building intercultural understanding and respect, and will contribute to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

NGOs and youth; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; DECL/Santiago, para. 65
Stress the particular importance of involving the young people of the Americas in the preparatory process leading to the World Conference, note the importance of paying special attention to new manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to which they might be exposed. Underline the usefulness of involving young people in the development of forward-looking national, regional and international strategies and in policies to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 47
Recognize the important role played by civil society in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by proposing strategies against such forms of discrimination and assisting Governments in their implementation;

DECL/Tehran, para. 48
Also recognize that international exchange and dialogue among youth is an important element in building intercultural understanding and respect and will contribute to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

IV. PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE REMEDIES, RECOURSE, REDRESS, [COMPENSATORY] AND OTHER MEASURES AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 3
Reaffirm that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 4
Reaffirm that full and effective implementation of all human rights without any discrimination or distinction, as enshrined in European and other international human rights instruments, must be secured;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 5
Reaffirm that racism and racial discrimination are serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all lawful means;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 8
Equal dignity of all human beings and the rule of law must be respected and equality of opportunity promoted;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 27
We note with satisfaction the key role of the Council of Europe in combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance as affirmed at the highest political level and demonstrated by:

- the European Convention on Human Rights and its additional Protocols, as well as the European Court of Human Rights and its case law;

- the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of Protocol No. 12 to the Convention, which introduces a general prohibition of discrimination;

- the Organisation's other human rights and legal instruments providing for equality and non-discrimination, including the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;

- the action of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI);

- the contribution of the Commissioner for Human Rights;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 28
We note with satisfaction the European Union's commitment to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance across the range of its policies, notably through the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, the anti-discrimination regulations in the Treaty establishing the European Community and other relevant EC legislation, in particular Council Directive 2000/43 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, as well as global activities in this regard;

Legal measures; DECL/Strasbourg, para.33
We therefore commit ourselves to take further steps, having in mind in particular the General Conclusions of the European Conference, to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance, and to monitor and evaluate such action on a regular basis. These shall include:

legal measures

- to implement fully and effectively at national level the relevant universal and European human rights instruments and to consider signing and ratifying , as soon as, and wherever, possible without reservations, those instruments for which such action has not yet been taken;

- to adopt and implement, wherever necessary, national legislation and administrative measures that expressly and specifically counter racism and prohibit racial discrimination in all spheres of public life;

- to guarantee equality to all without discrimination as to origin, by ensuring equality of opportunity;

- to assure to all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance adequate information, support and national legal, administrative and judicial remedies;

- to bring to justice those responsible for racist acts and the violence to which they give rise, ensuring the prohibition of racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression;

- to combat all forms of expression which incite racial hatred as well as to take action against the dissemination of such material in the media in general and on the internet in particular;

DECL/Dakar, para. 19
Recall that article 6 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination already contains the obligation to provide effective protection and remedies for everyone against any acts of racial discrimination which violate human rights and fundamental freedoms, a principle reaffirmed by numerous subsequent human rights instruments including the basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law;

DECL/Dakar, para. 22
Express the deep conviction that the right of everyone to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental human rights stipulated in article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 6 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 7 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples'Rights undoubtedly applies to victims of racial discrimination;

Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; DECL/Santiago, para. 66
Express their profound repudiation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly in penal systems and in the application of the law, as well as in the actions of institutions and individuals responsible for law enforcement, which has contributed to the fact that certain groups, including people of African descent, indigenous peoples and migrants, represent an exaggerated proportion of prisoners in penal institutions and administrative detention centres;

DECL/Dakar, para. 20
Strongly reaffirm that States which pursued racist policies or acts of racial discrimination such as slavery and colonialism should assume their moral, economic, political and legal responsibilities within their national jurisdiction and before other appropriate international mechanisms or jurisdictions and provide adequate reparation to those communities or individuals who, individually or collectively, are victims of such racist policies or acts, regardless of when or by whom they were committed;

DECL/Dakar, para. 21
Also strongly reaffirm that as a pressing requirement of justice, victims of human rights violations as a result of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should be assured effective protection and remedies as well as legal assistance, including the right to

seek and receive just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for material and moral damage as a result of violations in the implementation of human rights standards;

DECL/Dakar, para. 25
Reaffirm that all individual human rights violations and collective violations such as racial discrimination should be condemned and appropriate remedies must be provided;

DECL/Dakar, para. 27
Affirm that, by enhancing the victims right to benefit from international recognition and protection of their right to remedies and reparation, the international community strengthens its credibility in the cause of human rights, shows faith and human solidarity with victims, survivors and future human generations and reaffirms the principles of the equality and dignity of all human beings, accountability, justice and the rule of law;

DECL/Dakar, para. 28
Also affirm in particular that the victims'right to have access to justice is of special importance to victims of racial discrimination in the light of their vulnerable situation, socially, culturally and economically, and that the principle of equality of victims in legal systems is meaningless unless it is accompanied by affirmative action;

DECL/Tehran, para. 50
Recognize that States which pursued policies or practices based on racial or national superiority, such as colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, slavery, the slave trade and ethnic cleansing, should assume the responsibility therefor and compensate the victims of such policies or practices;

DECL/Secr, para. 21
We recognize the need to adopt and implement strictly stringent laws, administrative measures and action plans aimed at countering all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to carry out exhaustive, timely and impartial investigations of all acts of racism and racial discrimination, to penalize those responsible according to the law and to secure prompt and fair reparation for the victims;

Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; DECL/Santiago, para. 67
Affirm the need to put an end to impunity for all perpetrators of grave and systematic violations of the fundamental human rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other groups and individuals who are victimized by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Underscore the fact that impunity weakens the rule of law and democracy, undermines the rights of the victims and encourages the repetition of such acts;

Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; DECL/Santiago, para. 68
Recall that it is the legal duty of States to carry out exhaustive, timely and impartial investigations of all acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance, to penalize those responsible according to the law and to secure prompt and fair reparation for the victims; [4]

[4] *Canada and the United States of America submitted comments concerning this paragraph during the period provided to States to make comments on the document. For the text, see Annex V of the report.*

DECL/Tehran, para. 51
Also recognize the need to adopt and implement strictly stringent laws, administrative measures and action plans aimed at countering all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to carry out exhaustive, timely and impartial investigations of all acts of racism and racial discrimination, to penalize those responsible according to the law and to secure prompt and fair reparation for the victims;

DECL/Secr, para. 22
We recognize the importance of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and ombudsman institutions in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and reaffirm the need for such entities to be established where they do not exist, and call upon the authorities and society in general in those countries where they are performing their tasks of protection and prevention to cooperate to the maximum extent possible;

National human rights institutions; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; DECL/Santiago, para. 69
Recognize the importance of national human rights institutions and Ombudspersons in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and reaffirm the need for such entities to be established where there are none, and the need for maximum cooperation by the authorities and society in general in those countries where they are performing their tasks of protection and prevention;

DECL/Dakar, para. 23
Commend the work of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa established in compliance with the Paris Principles, especially their role in raising awareness through human rights education and training at the national level and in facilitating protection from and prevention of human rights violations, especially racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of racially motivated violence;

DECL/Dakar, para. 24
Encourage the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue its support for those African States that are in the process of establishing national institutions by providing training and resources, and strongly advise African States that have not yet done so to consider establishing effective and independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

DECL/Tehran, para. 52
Further recognize the importance of national human rights institutions, Ombudspersons and other similar entities in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and reaffirm the need for such entities to be established where they do not exist, and the need, as provided by law, for the authorities and society in general, to cooperate with such institutions to the maximum extent, in those countries where they do exist;

Reconciliation; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; DECL/Santiago, para. 70

Acknowledge that the enslavement and other forms of servitude of Africans and their descendants and of the indigenous peoples of the Americas, as well as the slave trade, were morally reprehensible, in some cases constituted crimes under domestic law and, if they occurred today, would constitute crimes under international law. Acknowledge that these practices have resulted in substantial and lasting economic, political and cultural damage to these peoples and that justice now requires that substantial national and international efforts be made to repair such damage. Such reparation should be in the form of policies, programmes and measures to be adopted by the States which benefited materially from these practices, and designed to rectify the economic, cultural and political damage which has been inflicted on the affected communities and peoples; [5]

[5] *Canada and the United States of America did not agree to the inclusion of this paragraph. For the text of their interventions, see Annex IV of the report.*

DECL/Dakar, para. 18

Also affirm that this recognition would be meaningless without an explicit apology by the former colonial powers or their successors for those human rights violations, and that this apology should be duly reflected in the final outcome of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;

DECL/Dakar, para. 29

Note that other groups which were subjected to other scourges and injustices have received repeated apologies from different countries, as well as ample reparations, on a bilateral basis, from both public and private sources and lately through certain international organizations;

Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; Crimes against humanity; DECL/Santiago, para. 71

Recall that, pursuant to international law, persecution of a group or community with a particular identity for racial or ethnic motives, as well as institutionalized racism, are serious violations of human rights and, in some cases, may qualify as crimes against humanity;

Humanitarian law; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; DECL/Santiago, para. 72

Reaffirm that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are practices that need to be addressed equally in times of peace and in times of armed conflict and note that States and the international community should remain especially vigilant during periods of armed conflict and continue to combat all forms of racial discrimination;

Policy measures; DECL/Strasbourg, para. 34

We therefore commit ourselves:

- to establish national policies and action plans to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance, including through the creation of independent specialised national institutions with competence in this field, or reinforcing such existing institutions;

- to pay specific attention to the treatment of persons belonging to vulnerable groups and to persons who suffer discrimination on multiple grounds;

- to integrate a gender perspective in policies and action to combat racism with a view to empowering women belonging to vulnerable groups to claim respect for their rights in all spheres of public and private life;

- to create conditions for the promotion and protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of persons belonging to national minorities where such minorities exist;

- to counter social exclusion and marginalisation, in particular by providing equal access to education, employment and housing;

- to ensure the development of specific measures, which actively involve the host society and encourage respect for cultural diversity, to promote fair treatment for non-nationals and to facilitate their integration into social, cultural, political and economic life;

- to pay increased attention to the non-discriminatory treatment of non-nationals detained by public authorities;

- to reflect on the effective access of all members of the community, including members of vulnerable groups, to the decision-making processes in society, in particular at local level;

- to develop effective policies and implementation mechanisms and exchange good practices for the full achievement of equality for Roma/Gypsies and Travellers;

DECL/Tehran, para. 53
Reaffirm that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance need to be addressed both in times of peace and during armed conflict, and note that States and the international community should be especially vigilant during periods of armed conflict and continue to combat all forms of racial discrimination;

DECL/Tehran, para. 54
Recall that freedom from discrimination on the ground of race of race is a fundamental principle of international humanitarian law and urge all parties to armed conflicts to abide scrupulously by the rules laid down in this body of law prohibiting adverse distinction;

V. STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE FULL AND EFFECTIVE EQUALITY, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS IN COMBATING RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP

DECL/Secr, para. 8
We believe that the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action should guide the pursuit of equality and non-discrimination in all countries and societies. We affirm that the implementation of

economic, social and cultural rights alongside civil and political rights must become the highest priority of Governments, reflecting the aspirations of the peoples of the world;

Other victims of racism ; DECL/Santiago, para. 50
Consider that States should avoid discriminatory practices of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in employment and occupation by promoting the application and observance of international instruments and norms on workers= rights, and should continue to work to protect the rights of workers who are particularly vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; DECL/Santiago, para. 74
Express our determination to promote the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and other instruments, signed and ratified by States, that oppose and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 56
Recall the importance of international cooperation to promote (a) the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; (b) the effective implementation of international treaties and instruments that forbid these practices; and, (c) the implementation of the United Nations and of States' obligations in this regard;

DECL/Tehran, para. 57
Reiterate our determination to promote respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action and the implementation by States parties of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other related instruments that oppose and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 26
We note with satisfaction the contribution of the United Nations, in particular through the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the action of its High Commissioner for Human Rights in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 30
We note with satisfaction the contribution of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), including the activities of its High Commissioner on National Minorities, its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and its Representative on Freedom of the Media;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 38
We therefore commit ourselves to consider how best to reinforce European bodies active in combating racism, discrimination and related intolerance, in particular the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance;

DECL/Strasbourg, para. 39
We therefore commit ourselves to enhance co-operation between relevant European and international institutions so as mutually to reinforce their respective action to combat racism.

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; DECL/Santiago, para. 73
Recall the importance of international cooperation to promote (a) the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; (b) the effective implementation of international treaties and instruments that forbid these practices and (c) the implementation of United Nations and States= obligations in this regard;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; DECL/Santiago, para. 75
Recognize that a world-wide strategy against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance can only succeed with the cooperation of States, international organizations, the international financial institutions, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, individuals and communities. Such success requires specifically taking into consideration the opinions and demands of the victims of such discrimination;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments DECL/Santiago, para. 76
Stress the need to promote regional mechanisms to improve substantially the economic, social and cultural situation of the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

DECL/Tehran, para. 55
Express our solidarity with the peoples of Africa in their continuing struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and recognize the sacrifices made by them as well as their efforts in raising international public awareness of this inhuman tragedy;

DECL/Tehran, para. 58
Recognize that a worldwide strategy formulated by States against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance can only succeed with the cooperation of States, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, individuals and communities; the formulation of such a strategy should take into consideration the opinions and demands of the victims of such discrimination.

DECL/Secr, para. 24
Rallying to the call by the General Assembly for concrete recommendations on ways to increase the effectiveness of the activities and mechanisms of the United Nations through programmes aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, we commend a Programme of Action for Equality and Non-Discrimination, grounded in actions at the national, regional and international levels, to be reviewed in five years. The bedrock for the Programme of Action is the opening article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which proudly declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that they are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of sisterhood and brotherhood. A key to equality lies in

article 28 of the Universal Declaration which calls for a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms in the Declaration can be fully realized;

DECL/Secr, para. 25

We are also guided by the invitation extended by the General Assembly for concrete recommendations for ensuring that the United Nations has the financial and other necessary resources for its action to combat racism, racial discrimination and related intolerance

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

I. SOURCES, CAUSES, FORMS AND CONTEMPORARY MANIFESTATIONS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

POA/Tehran, para. 9
Urge all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice and equity, mutual understanding and respect and to reject outdated doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level; POA/Secr, para. 4
The World Conference urges the promotion of forms of good governance based on the principles of the rule of law, equality and non-discrimination and that reflect the full diversity of a given State. A model code of conduct should be developed for political parties so that their members refrain from public utterances that could encourage racism and racist sentiment among the public.

Role of politicians and political parties; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 22

The European Conference underlines the key role that politicians and political parties can play in combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance, by shaping and leading public opinion. In this respect, it calls upon politicians to provide a clear political message welcoming diversity in European societies and condemning political discourse which incites or attempts to incite racial and ethnic hatred or prejudice. It encourages political parties in Europe to take concrete steps to promote solidarity, tolerance and respect and to explain issues to the general public in such a way as to increase understanding and acceptance of difference. Such steps may include:

- to sign the *Charter of European political parties for a non-racist society* and follow its principles concerning responsible behaviour on issues of racism, both with regard to the parties' own organisation and to their activities in the political field (see Appendix III);

- to include anti-racist policies in election programmes and to condemn racist exploitation of issues such as immigration and asylum for electoral purposes, ensuring that any candidate for elected office is committed to anti-racist policies;

- to refuse any support, explicit or implicit, to parties that advocate racist and xenophobic positions.

Democracy and political rights/tolerant societies and mutual respect; POA/Santiago, para. 82
Stress that democratic development and promotion of the rule of law constitute fundamental premises for eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, since the building of societies that are more democratic and more respectful of human rights

will help to overcome the institutionalized discriminatory practices and others that still persist in the States of the Americas;

Democracy and political rights/tolerant societies and mutual respect; POA/Santiago, para. 83
Urge States to reaffirm their democratic commitment and take the necessary legislative, administrative and judicial measures, in accordance with their obligations under regional and international human rights instruments, to condemn and actively discourage all forms of propaganda, publicity, organizations, associations, political parties or groups inspired by ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or ethnic group and that seek to justify or promote racial hatred, xenophobia or racial discrimination;

POA/Dakar, para. 10
States should ensure the enactment of legislation declaring illegal and prohibiting all political platforms, organizations and propaganda activities which promote and incite racial discrimination and recognizing that participation in such organizations is an offence punishable by law.

POA/Tehran, para. 5
Urge States to adopt and implement strictly stringent laws against political platform and ideologies based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance or doctrines of racial or national superiority;

POA/Tehran, para. 24
Encourage States, regional and international organizations, including financial institutions, as well as civil society to develop a mechanism to address those aspects of globalization which may lead to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

General awareness-raising campains; Education and Awareness-raising; POA/Strasbourg, para. 44
Considering the phenomena of genocide, ethnic cleansing and racial segregation, which result in serious international humanitarian crises, the European Conference calls upon participating States to raise awareness of the said phenomena as manifestations of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia.

Combating antisemitism; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 29
The European Conference, convinced that combating antisemitism is integral and intrinsic to opposing all forms of racism, stresses the necessity of effective measures to address the issue of antisemitism in Europe today in order to counter all manifestations of this phenomenon.

General awareness-raising campaigns; Education and Awareness-raising; POA/Strasbourg, para. 43
The European Conference calls upon all participating States to promote appropriate forms of Holocaust remembrance, including considering the proclamation of an annual Day of Holocaust Remembrance. It also calls for further study of the Holocaust in all its dimensions and the promotion of education about the Holocaust both in and out of schools.

POA/Secr, para. 48
The World Conference also recognizes with deep concern the existence of Islamophobia and hostile acts and violence against Arabs which are evidenced in various parts of the world.

Religious discrimination and intolerance; Policies and Practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 28
The European Conference underlines the importance of promoting understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to religion and belief. It recognises that religion and belief may be related to racial and ethnic origin and it may thus be difficult to provide comprehensive protection against discrimination on grounds of racial and ethnic origin without also prohibiting discrimination on grounds of religion and belief. In this respect, the European Conference draws attention to ECRI's *General Policy Recommendation No. 5 on combating intolerance and discrimination against Muslims* (see Appendix IV).

II. VICTIMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (h)
The World Conference urges Governments to reflect on the effective access of all members of the community, including members of vulnerable groups, to the decision-making processes in society, in particular at the local level;

General; POA/Santiago, para. 78
Urge States to adopt or strengthen, as appropriate, national programmes for eradicating poverty among indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities, and also request that they expand their efforts to foster bilateral, regional and international cooperation in implementing those programmes;

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 84
Urge States to collect, compile, and disseminate data on the situation of groups which are victims of discrimination, providing information on the composition of their populations disaggredated by nationality, ethnicity, sex, age and other factors, as appropriate, for inter alia, the development and evaluation of policies and programs with respect to human rights, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to share experiences and successful practices with other States in the region;

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 85
Urge States to have institutions responsible for providing statistical information on the population take explicit account of the existence of indigenous peoples, people of African descent and other ethnic groups, capturing the component parts of their diversity, according to their needs and characteristics, designing strategies to evaluate the rights policies of ethnic groups and exchanging experiences and practices with other States. To that end, we

recommend the development of participatory strategies for these communities in the processes of collecting and using information;

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 90
Request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish a fourth branch within her Office to foster activities to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promote the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities;

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 91
Request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take initiatives aimed at fostering cooperation among States, and between them and international organizations for the purpose of concluding agreements, coordinating activities and developing programmes in favour of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities, in order to combat manifestations of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance and discrimination;

Indigenous Issues POA/Secr, para. 76
The World Conference urges States to adopt all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by indigenous peoples of their rights, on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, including their full and free participation in all areas of society, in particular in matters affecting or concerning their interests, and to promote better knowledge of and respect for indigenous cultures and heritage.

Indigenous Issues POA/Secr, para. 77
The World Conference urges States to officially recognize the identity and rights of indigenous people and to adopt, in agreement with them, the administrative, legislative and judicial measures necessary to promote, protect and guarantee the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Indigenous Issues POA/Secr, para. 78
The World Conference calls upon States to conclude negotiations and approve as soon as possible the text of the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, under discussion in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

Indigenous Issues POA/Secr, para. 79
The World Conference recommends the convening of an international conference on indigenous people at the end of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004).

Indigenous Issues POA/Secr, para. 80
The establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues within the United Nations system represents an important recognition of the particular needs of indigenous people and should serve to ensure that indigenous issues relating to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights are more effectively addressed.

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 89
Invite States to promote and support the establishment and functioning of enterprises, owned by indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities favouring access to credits and training programmes;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 93
Urge States to officially recognize the identity and rights of indigenous peoples and to adopt, in agreement with them, the constitutional, administrative, legislative and judicial measures necessary to promote, protect and guarantee the exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 94
Urge States to adopt all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by indigenous peoples of their rights, on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, including their full and free participation in all areas of society, in particular in matters affecting or concerning their interests, and to promote better knowledge of and respect for indigenous cultures and heritage;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 95
Reiterate firmly the determination of the countries of the region to strive to ensure the economic, social and cultural well-being indigenous peoples and to guarantee their enjoyment of the benefits of sustainable development while fully respecting their distinctive characteristics and own initiatives. Reiterate also the firm belief that in order to confront racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the full exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms is vital;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 96
Urge States to work with indigenous peoples to stimulate and increase their economic activities and level of employment through the establishment, acquisition or expansion of enterprises owned by indigenous peoples, and measures such as training, technical assistance and credit facilities;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 97
Urge States to work with indigenous peoples so as to establish and implement programmes that provide access to training and services that could benefit the development of their communities;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 98
Request States to adopt public policies and give impetus to programmes on behalf of indigenous women, with a view to promoting their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights; to putting an end to their situation of disadvantage for reasons of gender; to dealing with urgent problems affecting them, in education and in the economy and in the matter of domestic violence; and to eliminating the situation of discrimination suffered by indigenous women on multiple grounds of racism and gender discrimination;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 99
Call upon States to conclude negotiations and approve as soon as possible the text of the United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, under discussion by the Working Group in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/32;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 100
Request States to support the prompt establishment and future work of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 101
Support the efforts of the States of the region to draw up an American declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, and, to this end, to encourage the involvement of indigenous representatives and non-governmental human rights organizations;

Indigenous peoples; POA/Santiago, para. 102
Invite financial and development institutions and the operational programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations, in accordance with their regular budgets and the procedures of their governing bodies:

(a) To assign greater priority and allocate more funding, within their areas of competence, to the improvement of the status of indigenous peoples, with special attention to the needs of these populations in developing countries, including, inter alia, the preparation of specific programmes of Invite financial and development institutions and the operational programmes and action with a view to achieving the objectives of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

(b) To carry out special projects, through appropriate channels and in collaboration with indigenous peoples, to support their initiatives at the community level and to facilitate the exchange of information and technical know-how between indigenous peoples and experts in these areas;

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 86
Urge States to establish, on the basis of existing statistical information, national programmes, including affirmative action measures, to promote the access of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities to education, medical care and basic social services;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 103
Urge States to take measures to alleviate inequalities that still persist because of the shameful legacy of slavery;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 104
Urge States to facilitate the participation of people of African descent in all political, economic, social and cultural aspects of society and in the advancement and economic development of their countries, and to promote a greater knowledge of and respect for their heritage and culture;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 105
Request the Commission on Human Rights to positively consider concentrating additional investments in health care systems, education, public health, electricity, drinking water and environmental control as well as other affirmative action initiatives in communities of primarily African descent;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 106
Call upon the United Nations, financial institutions and other appropriate international mechanisms to develop programmes intended for people of African descent in the Americas and around the world;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 107
Request the Commission on Human Rights to consider the establishment of a working group or other mechanism in the United Nations to study the problems of racial discrimination faced by persons of the African diaspora, and in particular persons of African descent living in the Americas, and make proposals for the elimination of racial discrimination against people of African descent;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 108
Urge the United Nations, other appropriate international and regional organizations and States to redress the marginalization of Africa's contribution to world history and civilization by developing and implementing a specific and comprehensive programme of research, education and mass communication to widely disseminate the truth about Africa's seminal and valuable contribution to humanity;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 109
Invite financial and development institutions and the operational programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations, in accordance with their regular budgets and the procedures of their governing bodies, to:

(a) Assign greater priority, and consider allocating more funding, within their areas of competence and budgets, to improving the situation of people of African descent, while devoting special attention to the needs of these populations in developing countries, including, inter alia, the preparation of specific programmes of action;

(b) Carry out special projects, through appropriate channels and in collaboration with people of African descent, to support their initiatives at the community level and to facilitate the exchange of information and technical know-how between these populations and experts in these areas;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 110
Request States to increase actions and public policies in favour of young males of African descent, given that racism affects them deeply, placing them in a more marginalized and disadvantaged situation;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 111
Request the Pan American Health Organization to promote activities for the recognition of the race/ethnic group/gender variant as a significant variable in health matters and to prepare specific projects for prevention, diagnosis and treatment among people of African descent;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 112
Encourage the public sector of States to identify the factors which prevent the access to and promotion of people of African descent in the public service and to take appropriate measures to remove the obstacles identified; also encourage the private sector to revise its practices of personnel recruitment, remuneration and promotion, with a view to securing the presence of people of African descent at all levels of hierarchy;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 113
Call upon States to take specific steps to ensure full and effective access to the administration of justice of all citizens, particularly those of African descent;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 114
Urge States to give impetus to the development, by the press and the communications and advertising media, of codes of ethics in order to do away with stereotypes and ensure the fair and balanced presence of people of African descent as well as ensuring that this diversity is reflected among their members and readers/audiences;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 115
Request States to give impetus to public activities and policies on behalf of women of African descent, since racism affects them more deeply and because they are in a more disadvantaged situation;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 116
Urge States to find a solution to problems of ownership in respect of land inhabited since ancestral times by people of African descent according to their respective domestic legal framework, and to take steps to promote the comprehensive development of the people of African descent who occupy that land;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 117
Call on States to promote the exercise of the rights set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, adopted in General Assembly resolution 36/55, in order to obviate religious discrimination against people of African descent;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 118
Request States which practised and benefited from the trans-Atlantic slave trade and the system of enslavement of Africans to initiate a constructive dialogue with people of African descent in order to identify and implement measures for ethical and moral satisfaction and any others that may be agreed;

People of African descent ; POA/Santiago, para. 119
Urge States that participate in or permit contemporary forms of slavery-like practices to take all necessary and appropriate measures to end them and to initiate constructive dialogue and implement measures with a view to correcting the problem and the damage resulting from them;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (f)
The World Conference urges Governments to ensure the development of specific measures concerning non-nationals, which actively involve the host society and encourage respect for cultural diversity, to promote fair treatment for non-nationals and to facilitate their integration into social, cultural, political and economic life;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (g)
The World Conference urges Governments to pay increased attention to the non-discriminatory treatment of non-nationals detained by public authorities;

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 54
The World Conference encourages all States to develop national laws that deal with trafficking in persons, and to allocate resources to ensure law enforcement and the creation of adequate judicial institutions to deal with trafficking cases. States should be further encouraged to create inter-ministerial task forces or national focal points to combat trafficking in persons.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 55
The World Conference recommends that further studies be conducted on how racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are reflected in laws, policies, institutions and practices and how this has contributed to the vulnerability, victimization and exclusion of migrants, especially women and children.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 56
The World Conference calls for studies to address the effects of economic globalization on migration trends and the resurgence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 57
The World Conference recommends the training of immigration officials, border police and staff of migrant detention centres in human rights, especially the human rights of migrants, in order to avoid situations where prejudices lead to decisions based on, and acts of, racism, xenophobia and discrimination.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 58
The World Conference encourages those Member States that have not yet done so to enact and implement, as appropriate, laws against trafficking in and smuggling of migrants, and to take into account, in particular, practices that endanger their lives or lead to various kinds of servitude and exploitation, such as debt bondage, slavery and sexual or labour exploitation, and to reinforce bilateral, regional and international cooperation to combat this traffic.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 59
The World Conference urges States to take special measures to ensure that every child, woman and man is registered and issued with legal identity documents to reduce the incidence of statelessness and trafficking. This preventive measure would protect individuals and gain them access to available legal procedures and remedies and development opportunities.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 60
States should encourage the business sector, in particular the tourist industry and Internet providers, to develop codes of conduct with a view to protecting trafficked persons, especially those in prostitution, against gender-based and racial discrimination and promoting their rights, dignity and security. States should encourage the establishment of independent civil society committees to monitor compliance with such codes of conduct.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 61
The World Conference encourages all States to develop bilateral and cross-border cooperation to eliminate trafficking in persons.

Migration and Trafficking POA/Secr, para. 62
The World Conference recommends that the General Assembly declare a United Nations Year or Decade against Trafficking in Persons, especially in Women and Children.

Combating discrimination against migrants; Policies and Practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 20
The European Conference draws attention to the rise in discrimination, intolerance and acts of violence directed against migrants, persons of migrant origin and resident foreign workers. It calls upon participating States to reinforce and implement preventive measures to combat these phenomena and to promote the participation of these groups in the decision-making processes in society.

Immigration and asylum; Policies and Practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 26
The European Conference calls upon participating States to promote the positive aspects of immigration among the general public, including by stressing the value of diversity and the contribution made by migrants to society. It underlines that promoting the social inclusion of migrants is a key instrument in combating racism, xenophobia and related intolerance. The European Conference notes that undue stress on restrictive admission/immigration policies may produce negative stereotyping and thus adversely affect persons belonging to targeted groups and the integration of non-nationals. It furthermore recognises the effect arbitrary detention of asylum-seekers and undocumented persons has on the growth of a climate of xenophobia. The European Conference calls for all measures relating to asylum- seekers and refugees to be fully in accordance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

Immigration and asylum; Policies and Practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 27
The European Conference underlines that family reunification has a positive effect on integration and calls upon participating States to facilitate family reunion, with due regard to the need for an independent status on the part of family members. The European Conference urges all participating States to grant to asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants access to basic economic and social rights.

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 120
Request all States to condemn any proposal that would lead to a generalized rejection of migrants and actively to discourage all racist demonstrations that generate negative feelings of rejection against migrants;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 121
Urge non-governmental organizations and civil society to include monitoring and protection of the human rights of migrants within their programmes and activities and to make efforts to sensitize Governments and public opinion about the need to prevent and punish unlawful acts based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 122
Urge all States to revise their immigration policies and practices in order to eliminate any policy or practice that discriminates against migrants in a manner incompatible with their obligations under international human rights instruments, including excessive use of force. Also urge that it should be ensured that police and immigration authorities respect the standards regarding dignified and non-discriminatory treatment of migrants, among other aspects, through specialized training courses for administrators, police officers, immigration

officials and other interested groups, stressing the importance of effective action to create conditions that will promote greater harmony and respect between societies;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 123
Request States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants as reflected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international human rights instruments to which they are parties; also to furnish information and education on those rights and to adopt and promote integration policies;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 124
Request States to participate in an ongoing regional dialogue on problems of migration and call on them to negotiate bilateral and regional agreements on migrant workers, and to promote contacts with States of other regions to protect the rights of migrants from the Americas;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 125
Encourage those Member States that have not yet done so, to enact and implement, as the case may be, laws against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; and to take into account, in particular, practices that endanger their lives or leads to various kinds of servitude and exploitation, such as debt bondage, slavery and sexual or labour exploitation, and to reinforce bilateral, regional and international cooperation to combat this traffic;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 126
Reiterate the need for all States to provide full protection for the universally recognized human rights of migrants, and in particular those of women, children and detainees regardless of their legal immigration status, and to treat them with humanity with respect to legal protection and, where appropriate, material assistance;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 127
Urge States to seek full respect for, and compliance with, the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, especially as it relates to the right of foreign nationals, regardless of their immigration status, to communicate with a consular officer of their own State in the case of arrest or detention;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 128
Invite States to promote the study and adoption of an integral, objective and long-term approach to all phases and aspects of migration, that will deal effectively with both its causes and manifestations and pay special attention to the prevention and punishment of illegal acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, wherever they may occur;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 129
Request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to pay special attention to violations of the human rights of migrants, to promote international cooperation in combating xenophobia and, to this end, develop programmes which can be applied in the countries on the basis of appropriate cooperation agreements;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 130
Call upon international organizations having areas dealing specifically with migration issues to exchange information and coordinate their activities on matters involving discrimination

and xenophobia against migrants, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 131
Invite States and regional American organizations to consider the question of the recognition of the professional and technical work of migrants, with a view to recognizing their contribution in their new countries of residence;

Migrants; POA/Santiago, para. 132
Invite States to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990);

POA/Dakar, para. 23
Countries receiving migrants should strengthen training and awareness-raising activities designed for State personnel, especially the police and other civil servants in charge of enforcing laws, as well as teachers and local authorities, in order to prevent racial conflicts.

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (i)
The World Conference urges Governments to develop effective policies and implementation mechanisms and exchange good practices for the full achievement of equality for Roma Gypsies and Travellers.

Romas POA/Secr, para. 71
The World Conference underlines the necessity for States to pay particular attention to and adopt immediate and concrete measures to eradicate the widespread discrimination and persecution targeting Roma, Gypsies, Sinti and Travellers, including through the establishment of structures and processes, in partnership between the public authorities and representatives of the Roma, Gypsies, Sinti and Travellers.

Romas POA/Secr, para. 72
The World Conference encourages Governments to cooperate more constructively with the leaders of Roma organizations in their countries so that the needs of the Roma can be identified and priorities established.

Romas POA/Secr, para. 73
Government efforts to design policies aimed at combating racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should be based on reliable statistical data and other quantitative information reflecting as accurately as possible the status of the Roma in society. Such information should be collected in accordance with human rights principles and in consultation with the persons concerned, and protected against abuse through data protection and privacy guarantees.

Romas POA/Secr, para. 74
The World Conference calls for intensified efforts at educating the public about the extent of anti-Roma racism, and about the contributions of Roma culture and history.

Romas POA/Secr, para. 75
The World Conference calls upon States to ensure that Roma children are provided equal access to quality education as formulated in the recommendations of the High Commissioner

on National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe entitled Report on the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area, 2000, and by the Specialist Groups on Roma/Gypsies of the Council of Europe. Governments should develop dedicated policies and programmes with the input of parents and schools. These might include opportunities to learn the official language in pre-school, recruitment of Roma teachers and classroom assistants, and
opportunities to learn in their mother tongue as guaranteed by article 4, paragraph 3, of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities of 1992.

Combating discrimination against Roma, Gypsies, Sinti and Travellers; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 30
The European Conference underlines the necessity for participating States to pay particular attention to and adopt immediate and concrete measures to eradicate the widespread discrimination and persecution targeting Roma, Gypsies, Sinti and Travellers, including through the establishment of structures and processes, in partnership between the public authorities and representatives of the Roma, Gypsies, Sinti and Travellers. The European Conference also draws attention to ECRI's *General Policy Recommendation No. 3 on combating racism and intolerance against Roma/Gypsies* (see Appendix V).

Other victims of racism; POA/Santiago, para. 136
Urge States to eliminate all the legal and real barriers that obstruct the full exercise of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Roma (Gypsy) people;

Asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons POA/Secr, para. 63
States should take seriously their humanitarian obligations, without discriminating between the different regions of the world, with regard to the principles of international cooperation, burden-sharing and the resettlement of refugees in their countries.

Asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons POA/Secr, para. 64
The World Conference urges States to recognize the different barriers that refugees and immigrants face as they endeavour to participate in the economic, social, political and cultural life of their countries and encourages States to develop strategies to facilitate the long-term integration of these persons into their new countries of residence and the full enjoyment by them of their human rights

Asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons POA/Secr, para. 65
Special attention should be given to the violations of the human rights of refugees in refugee camps and detention centres. In these places, women and girls who are bereft of effective protection often face particular problems. Under these circumstances, women and girls are often subjected to sexual or other assaults.

Asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons POA/Secr, para. 66
The World Conference urges States to apply the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, particularly those provisions relating to non-discrimination, where applicable.

POA/Dakar, para. 17
States should also take seriously their humanitarian obligations, without discriminating between the different regions of the world, with regard to the principles of international cooperation, burden-sharing and the resettlement of refugees in their countries and, in this regard, provide additional support to those African countries hosting refugees to enable them better to discharge their humanitarian obligations.

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (d)
The World Conference urges Governments to create conditions for the promotion and protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of persons belonging to national minorities where such minorities exist;

Minorities POA/Secr, para. 67
The World Conference notes that there are a number of concepts of cultural and territorial autonomy that constitute ways to preserve and promote the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of a national minority that are in line with the principles and norms of international law.

Minorities POA/Secr, para. 68
Greater emphasis should be placed on teaching the history of national and ethnic minorities and of the history of neighbouring countries.

Minorities POA/Secr, para. 69
Governments should create favourable conditions and take measures that will enable persons belonging to national or ethnic minorities within their jurisdiction to express their characteristics freely and to develop their education, culture, language, traditions and customs and to participate on a non-discriminatory and equitable basis in the cultural, social, economic and political life of the country in which they live. In maintaining their culture and traditions such persons should be in a position to develop the necessary contacts inside and outside their
country with due respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, the principle of non-interference by one State in the internal affairs of another State, and the political independence of the States concerned.

Minorities POA/Secr, para. 70
The World Conference recommends that the United Nations elaborate an international instrument of a binding character defining the rights and obligations of persons belonging to minorities.

Participation of national minorities in decision-making processes; Policies and Practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 19
The European Conference calls upon participating States to create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in decision-making processes at governmental, national and local levels, in accordance with international standards, including the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. Attention is drawn in this respect to the usefulness, in certain contexts, of creating joint bodies for consultation between national authorities and local communities of national minorities, so that the latter can submit their opinions and proposals on matters concerning them.

Other victims of racism; POA/Santiago, para. 133
Reaffirm the commitment of States to comply with their obligations relating to the protection and promotion of the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons;

Other victims of racism; POA/Santiago, para. 134
Urge States to take the necessary measures to ensure that no person will be expelled, extradited or returned to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she would be in danger of being subjected to torture or persecution on account of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion;

Other victims of racism; POA/Santiago, para. 135
Urge States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, particularly those provisions relating to non-discrimination, where applicable;

Other victims of racism; POA/Santiago, para. 137
Urge States to recognize the different barriers that refugees and immigrants face as they endeavour to participate in the economic, social, political and cultural life of their countries and encourage States to develop strategies to facilitate the long-term integration of these persons into their new countries of residence, and the full enjoyment by them of their human rights;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (b)
The World Conference urges Governments to pay specific attention to the treatment of persons belonging to vulnerable groups and to persons who suffer discrimination on multiple grounds;

Disadvantaged groups-General POA/Secr, para. 50
The World Conference urges States to collect, compile and disseminate data on the situation of groups which are victims of discrimination, providing information on the composition of their populations according to race, colour, nationality, ethnicity, sex, age and other factors, as appropriate, for, inter alia, the development and evaluation of policies with respect to human rights, including those against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to share experiences and successful practices with other States.

Disadvantaged groups-General POA/Secr, para. 51
The World Conference urges States to ensure that institutions responsible for providing statistical information on the population take explicit account of the existence of indigenous people, people of varying descent and other ethnic groups, capturing the component parts of their diversity according to their needs and characteristics, designing strategies to evaluate the human rights policies concerning ethnic groups and exchanging experiences and practices with other States. To that end, it recommends the development of participatory strategies for these communities in the processes of collecting and using information.

Disadvantaged groups-General POA/Secr, para. 52
The World Conference urges States to establish, on the basis of existing statistical information, national programmes, including affirmative action measures, to promote the access of indigenous people, people of varying descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial,

cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities to education, medical care and basic social services.

Disadvantaged groups-General POA/Secr, para. 53
The World Conference urges States to take measures to eliminate disparities in health status experienced by disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups by the year 2010, including disparities in infant mortality, childhood immunization, and the incidence of diabetes, heart disease, HIV/AIDS and cancer.

Effective participation of persons belonging to targeted groups in cultural, social and economic life and in public affairs; Policies and Practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 18
The European Conference calls upon participating States to create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to targeted groups in decision-making processes. Suitable measures include the creation of joint bodies for consultation between parliaments and local communities of foreign origin, the setting up of integration programmes which encourage the establishment of partnerships between local authorities, associations working in this field and the communities concerned and the design of methods, measures and forms of activity which enable these communities to participate in community life.

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 88
Urge States to adopt measures to provide a proper environment for those affected by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance , including action to reduce and eliminate the industrial pollution that affects them disproportionately, to take measures to clean and redevelop contaminated sites located in or near where they live and, where appropriate, to relocate, on a voluntary basis and after consultation with those affected, racially and ethnically disadvantaged groups to other areas when there is no other practical alternative to ensuring their health and well-being;

Victims of racism : general; POA/Santiago, para. 92
Request the operational programmes and agencies of the United Nations, financial and development institutions, in accordance with their mandates, to assign higher priority and provide more funding to projects in favour of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities, in order to combat manifestations of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance and discrimination, and to include such vulnerable groups at the stage of the development and implementation of projects concerning them;

General; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 138
Urge States to consider taking special measures to protect especially vulnerable persons and groups which may be subject to multiple forms of discrimination on account of their gender, age, national origin, sexual orientation, social or economic status, physical or mental disability, state of health, religious belief or any other condition liable to give rise to discrimination, including racial discrimination;

General; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 139
Urge States to take measures to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress in genetic research to promote racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to protect the individual privacy of the information contained in the human genetic code;

General; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 140
Request States and the international community to recognize that some victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are further marginalized by their age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or social or economic status;

POA/Dakar, para. 24
All States should take specific measures for the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of vulnerable groups, especially children, youth, the disabled, people with HIV/AIDS, refugees and indigenous populations.

POA/Tehran, para. 12
Urge States to establish national programmes to promote the access, without any discrimination, of migrants and other racial, ethnic, national, cultural and linguistic groups or minorities and indigenous populations, where they exist, to basic social services including primary education and basic health care;

POA/Tehran, para. 13
Propose special measures, for consideration by States, for the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to rectify their disadvantaged position in their society;

POA/Tehran, para. 14
Call upon States to adopt or strengthen, as required, laws, strategies, programmes and policies, including affirmative action, to promote and protect the rights of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their effective access to justice and judicial remedies free from racial discrimination of any kind;

POA/Tehran, para. 18
Urge States to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons subject to multiple forms of discrimination which combines racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with other forms of discrimination;

POA/Tehran, para. 22
Urge States to prevent and eliminate, where they exist, racially discriminatory policies and practices in access to employment and occupation;

POA/Tehran, para. 23
Encourage States to formulate policies, where necessary, to promote and protect the human rights of ethnic, national, linguistic, racial and cultural minorities, indigenous people and migrants, including their rights to maintain their cultural identity and observe their values and traditions;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (c)
The World Conference urges Governments to integrate a gender perspective in policies and action to combat racism with a view to empowering women belonging to vulnerable groups to claim respect for their rights in all spheres of public and private life;

Women POA/Secr, para. 38
The World Conference recommends that special emphasis be put on gender issues and gender discrimination, particularly the multiple jeopardy that occurs when gender, class, race and ethnicity intersect. Human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, should pay special attention to this area when examining periodic reports of States parties that are countries of origin and/or destination of migrants.

Women POA/Secr, para. 39
The World Conference underlines the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all actions and policies against racism, xenophobia and related intolerance and of empowering women belonging to targeted groups to demand respect for their rights in all spheres of public and private life and play an active role in the design and implementation of policies and measures which affect their lives.

Women POA/Secr, para. 40
The World Conference considers that racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia manifest themselves in a differentiated manner for women, causing their living conditions to deteriorate, generating multiple forms of violence, and limiting or denying them the benefit and exercise of their human rights.

Women POA/Secr, para. 41
The World Conference urges States to involve women in decision-making at all levels when working towards the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Women POA/Secr, para. 42
The World Conference requests States to adopt public policies and give impetus to programmes on behalf of indigenous women, with a view to promoting their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights; to putting an end to their situation of disadvantage for reasons of gender; to dealing with urgent problems affecting them, in education and in the economy and in the matter of domestic violence; and to ending the situation of aggravated discrimination they suffer as women in manifestations of racism and gender discrimination.

Women; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 141
Urge States to incorporate a gender perspective into all programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to consider the burden of discrimination that particularly falls on indigenous women, women of African descent, women migrants and women from other disadvantaged groups, ensuring their access to the resources of production on an equal footing with men, as means of promoting their participation in the economic and productive development of their communities;

Women; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 142
Urge States to involve women in decision-making at all levels when working towards the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to develop concrete measures to incorporate race/gender analysis in all aspects of the Plan of Action, particularly in the fields of employment programmes and services and resource allocation;

Women; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 143
Urge States to give priority to promoting and protecting the full and equal enjoyment by women and men of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;

POA/Dakar, para. 21
States should incorporate a gender perspective into all programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and involve women in decision-making to ensure their full and equal participation in the entire process of development of the economy and the output of their communities.

POA/Tehran, para. 19
Urge States to provide protection to and address the situation of children, women and young people who suffer from racial discrimination in the formulation of national programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Children POA/Secr, para. 43
The World Conference observes with concern the large number of children, especially girls, and young people among the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. It notes the need to consider these situations of discrimination when designing strategies and programmes for, inter alia: (a) abandoned children; (b) children who live or work in the street; (c) child victims of trafficking and economic exploitation; (d) sexually exploited children, (e) children affected by armed conflict; and (f) child victims of poverty.

Children POA/Secr, para. 44
Governments should collect better statistical data and analyse them in order to identify how legislation and policy affect children's lives, ensuring that any data collected on ethnicity, nationality, religion, descent, etc. will not be misused.

Children POA/Secr, para. 45
The World Conference stresses the need to incorporate the principle of the best interests of the child in programmes against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to give priority attention to the situation of children and young people who are victims of these practices.

Children POA/Secr, para. 46
The World Conference requests States and international organizations to provide protection against acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against children, particularly those who find themselves in circumstances of particular vulnerability.

Children POA/Secr, para. 47
The World Conference recognizes with deep concern the increase in anti-Semitism and hostile acts against Jews in various parts of the world, as well as the emergence of racial and violent movements based on racism and discriminatory ideas concerning the Jewish community.

Children POA/Secr, para. 49
The World Conference also recognizes with deep concern the existence of religious intolerance against other religious communities, as well as the emergence of hostile acts and violence against such communities because of their religious beliefs and their racial or ethnic origin in various parts of the world.

Children; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 145
Request States and international organizations to provide protection against acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against children, particularly those who find themselves in circumstances of particular vulnerability;

POA/Tehran, para. 19
Urge States to provide protection to and address the situation of children, women and young people who suffer from racial discrimination in the formulation of national programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Victims of racism; POA/Santiago, para. 87
Urge States to take measures to eliminate disparities in health status experienced by disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups by the year 2010, including, inter alia, disparities in infant mortality, childhood immunization, diabetes, heart disease, HIV/AIDS and cancer;

HIV/AIDS; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 146
Invite States to strengthen national mechanisms to protect the human rights of persons who carry HIV or who are ill with AIDS and to take all necessary measures, including appropriate programmes of education, prevention, training and mass media dissemination to eliminate stigmatization and discrimination against persons infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. Also invite them to ensure their full enjoyment of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups, so that persons who admit to an HIV infection, those presumably infected and other persons affected are protected against violence, stigmatization, discrimination, unemployment and other negative consequences which may be compounded by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 2
The World Conference urges States to adopt or strengthen, as appropriate, national programmes for eradicating poverty which take account of indigenous populations, people of minority descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities, and of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and also request that they expand their efforts to foster bilateral, regional and international cooperation in implementing those programmes.

General; POA/Santiago, para. 77
Request States to double their efforts to reassert their commitment to eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to improve human well-being, promote more inclusive and participatory societies, and eradicate poverty. All these objectives require both the effort of Governments and the collective commitment and efforts of the international community;

Poverty; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 147
Urge States in their national efforts, and in cooperation with regional and international financial institutions, to promote the use of public investment and encourage private investment in order to eradicate poverty, particularly in those areas in which indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities predominantly live;

HIV/AIDS; Victims of aggravated or multiple discrimination; POA/Santiago, para. 148
Urge States to consider policies and programmes to reduce income and wealth inequality in the Americas, recognizing the close association between poverty and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Further request States to take additional steps to protect economic, political, social and cultural rights on a non-discriminatory basis, by ensuring an increase in the delivery of public services and access to social justice and rights for indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities;

III. MEASURES OF PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND PROTECTION AIMED AT THE ERADICTION OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Prevention POA/Secr, para. 18
The World Conference urges that:

(a) The capacity of the urgent procedures mechanisms of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination should be strengthened so that it can act immediately under article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination with regard to any mass media appeals and any other incitement to racial discrimination and violence leading to genocide.

(b) The resources of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination should be increased to enable it to act effectively in investigating fully any allegations of genocide or direct or public incitement to commit genocide brought to its knowledge by Member States, an international organization or a non-governmental organization, and to enable it to cooperate with early-warning and any good offices functions of the United Nations

Prevention POA/Secr, para. 19
The World Conference urges Governments to institute routine monitoring of the situation of marginalized racial and ethnic groups, through periodic sampling and compilation of statistical information disaggregated by race or ethnic group, particularly with regard to such fundamental economic and social indicators as infant mortality rate, life expectancy, literacy rate, level of education, access to employment, housing and health services, and average disposable income. Special attention should be paid to research into the impact of racial discrimination on the enjoyment of those rights, and to the publication of the conclusions.

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 81
The World Conference affirms that the establishment of more effective measures against racial discrimination should include recognition of the need for a package of preventive and deterrent measures. Cultural change to be achieved through educational programmes must be

in the forefront of preventive measures but deterrent measures are equally essential, for example: (a) adoption of a law against racial discrimination and its incorporation into national legislation; such a law could be modelled on United Nations publication HR/PUB/96/2; (b) extension of legislative measures prohibiting racial discrimination in all areas of the public and private sectors, including employment, training, education, housing, provision of goods and services, immigration policy, the administration of justice, and law and order; (c) enactment of legislation providing for adequate civil compensation of victims of racial discrimination. Provision should be made for rehabilitation of the perpetrators and victims of racism by means of truth commissions, apologies, and the establishment of victims' compensation and reparation funds, as appropriate.

Prevention; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago,para. 149

Request States to establish international early-warning mechanisms for detecting situations where racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are practised on a massive scale;

Prevention; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago,para. 150

Urge States to develop mechanisms for identifying and preventing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance, and call upon States to cooperate with each other and with the United Nations in order to prevent, investigate and punish in accordance with the law all illegal acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 3 (c)

The World Conference urges Governments to counter social exclusion and marginalization, in particular by providing equal access to education, employment and housing;

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 7

The World Conference underlines the crucial role of education, in particular human rights education, in the prevention and eradication of all forms of intolerance and discrimination. In this regard, it is important to reinforce the anti-discrimination component of the school curricula
and to improve educational materials on human rights, in order to shape attitudes and behavioural patterns based on the principles of non-discrimination, mutual respect and tolerance.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 8

The World Conference urges all Governments to conduct nationwide campaigns to raise awareness among State organs, such as the judiciary, and law enforcement agencies, public officials, including legislators, as well as civil society organizations, including associations involved with migrants and other vulnerable groups, concerning the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 9

The World Conference recommends that police and immigration officials receive training in the application of international human rights standards such as the International Convention

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and that the successful completion of such training programmes be made one of the criteria for promotion.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 11
The World Conference calls upon participating States to introduce, or encourage the introduction of, or reinforce, human rights education, including promoting anti-racism, in school curricula and in institutions of higher education.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 12
The World Conference encourages States to consider taking measures to increase the recruitment, retention and promotion of women and men belonging to targeted groups to the teaching profession and guarantee them effective equality of access to it.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 13
The World Conference calls upon States to commit themselves to undertaking public information campaigns or other more long-term initiatives, to alert their societies to the dangers of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance, and to support initiatives of non-governmental organizations in this respect. Such campaigns or initiatives need to be addressed to the whole of society, in particular young people.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 14
The World Conference recognizes that networks of information are an important tool in the fight against racism and xenophobia. All States should recognize the importance of community media, in particular community radio, that give a voice to women and men from targeted groups.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 15
States should intensify their efforts in the field of education to promote the consciousness of the evil of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to ensure the respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings. In this context, States should develop, where appropriate, and implement specific sensitization and training programmes, formulated in local languages for all categories of society, in particular young people, to combat racism.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 16
The World Conference urges States to give priority to textbook and curriculum review so as to eliminate any elements that might promote racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance or reinforce negative stereotypes, including material that refutes such stereotypes. It also urges them to provide an accurate presentation of the history of the State, highlighting the contributions of the different cultures and civilizations of the region and the world, including the role that indigenous people, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups and minorities have played in building national identities.

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 17
To increase the level of awareness about the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the World Conference calls for the continuation and expansion of the goodwill ambassadors programme initiated by the High Commissioner for

Human Rights. It urges that goodwill ambassadors be designated in all countries of the world to spearhead a culture of tolerance, respect and human rights. It also calls for a special campaign to publicize and promote the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Access to education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 31
The European Conference calls upon all participating States to commit themselves to ensuring access without discrimination to education, based on respect for human rights, diversity and tolerance. The right to education applies to all children in the territory, irrespective of their legal status. This right also applies to adults in terms of access to life-long learning and education based in the community and workplace.

School and other formal education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 32
The European Conference calls upon participating States to introduce, or encourage the introduction of, or reinforce, human rights education, including promoting anti-racism, in the school curriculum and in institutions of higher education. It emphasises that this should be done both in daily activities and in the general functioning of the educational establishment and in the teaching of specific subjects. To this end, teacher-training programmes should incorporate human rights education.

School and other formal education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 33
The European Conference calls upon participating States to aim at education reflecting a multicultural society, with curricula open to other cultures and school materials based on the diversity of cultures (intercultural education). Education should also enable students to understand the historical, social and economic processes which have led to prejudice towards targeted groups. Educational curricula and materials should also have a broad global perspective which validates worldwide contributions to knowledge and civilisation. In this respect, participating States are requested to review their curricula and text books across all subjects, to ensure that these do not perpetuate stereotypes or prejudices, convey hate and cause racist, ethnic or antisemitic animosity, with particular attention to the teaching of history without bias.

School and other formal education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 34
The European Conference calls upon participating States to ensure that educational institutions implement an agreed policy on equal opportunities and anti-racism, which is regularly reviewed with those working in the school, parents and pupils or students. Such policy should also aim to tackle the interaction between racist and sexist prejudice and stereotypes, including by promoting the active involvement of girls from targeted groups in all equal opportunities' activities. Pupils should be given information about how to deal with racist incidents in schools. Innovative measures, such as pupils acting as peer mediators to address issues of racial violence, should be examined.

School and other formal education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 35
The European Conference notes that young people from targeted groups are often underrepresented in institutions of higher education and calls for research to be undertaken into barriers to access in this respect.

School and other formal education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 36

The European Conference recognises that children from different cultural backgrounds may have little knowledge of each other's traditions and family life, which may lead to stereotyping and misinformation. Participating States are urged to promote an increase of knowledge of cultural diversity, for example by facilitating exchange programmes for children in families of different cultural background, in order to overcome ignorance of the lifestyles of others.

School and other formal education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 37

The European Conference encourages participating States to consider taking measures to increase the recruitment, retention and promotion of women and men belonging to targeted groups, and guarantee effective equality of access, to the teaching profession.

According importance to human rights education; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 38

The European Conference calls upon participating States to ascribe importance and give priority to human rights education in the formal and informal sectors and the promotion of a human rights culture throughout society. It notes that legislation and policies against racism and intolerance will not be fully effective unless they are complemented by activities which seek to bring about new behaviour and attitudes and increase mutual understanding.

Training of professional groups; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 39

The European Conference calls upon participating States to introduce, or reinforce, special training programmes to encourage awareness of issues linked to racism and related discrimination, including sexist prejudices, stereotyping and multiple discrimination, among the professionals most frequently in contact with targeted groups. In this respect, the European Conference draws the attention of participating States to the usefulness of codes of conduct or professional ethics.

General awareness-raising campaigns; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 40

The European Conference calls upon participating States to commit themselves to undertaking public information campaigns or other more long-term initiatives, to alert their societies to the dangers of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance, and support initiatives of non-governmental organisations in this respect. Such campaigns or initiatives need to be addressed to the whole of society, in particular young people. It also calls upon participating States, in accordance with the proclamation of the year 2001 as the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance as mandated by the United Nations General Assembly, to commence immediately with public information initiatives to promote anti-racist awareness and action.

General awareness-raising campaigns; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 41

The European Conference calls upon participating States to facilitate, including in conjunction with local authorities and the relevant professionals, group activities, for example in the cultural, sporting and socio-educational fields, aimed at educating young people in human rights and democratic citizenship and instilling in them values of solidarity, respect and

appreciation of diversity.

General awareness-raising campaigns; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 42
The European Conference calls upon participating States to put experiences of the past, such as slavery, the slave trade and colonialism, into historical perspective allowing for a comprehensive reflection on these events in relation to the roots of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia in contemporary society, and to ensure a widespread dissemination of this knowledge among young people.

General awareness-raising campaigns; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 45
To provide a sustained and coordinated approach to raising awareness, in schools, among professional groups and the general public, the European Conference notes that creating a source of training expertise in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance - possibly locating such a source within an existing specialised body - could provide an effective anti-discrimination mechanism. This training expertise should be developed in consultation with targeted groups and should seek to recruit people from targeted groups as trainers.

Role of non-governmental organisations; Education and awareness-raising, POA/Strasbourg, para. 46
The European Conference welcomes the catalytic role that non-governmental organisations have played in promoting human rights education and raising awareness about racism. It recognises the precarious situation of human rights and anti-racist NGOs in many countries and urges States to lift unnecessary barriers to the functioning of civil society. It calls upon participating States to strengthen co-operation with non-governmental organisations, harnessing their experience and expertise in developing governmental legislation, policies and other initiatives. It also calls upon participating States to provide financial support to human rights education and awareness activities of non-governmental organisations, without compromising their independence.

General; POA/Santiago, para. 79
Recognize that the success of this Plan of Action will require adequate funding at the national, regional and international levels, including, in some circumstances, new and additional resources particularly for developing countries;

General; POA/Santiago, para. 80
Request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize a database that can be consulted directly and via the Internet which contains information on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly in relation to: international and regional instruments and national legislation; educational and preventive programmes implemented in various countries and regions; opportunities for technical cooperation; and academic studies and specialized documents;

General; POA/Santiago, para. 81
Request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in its dealings with other international agencies and financial and development institutions, to promote the mainstreaming of a human rights perspective in their activities and emphasize

the need for their activities to address, on a priority basis, the issue of the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 151
Stress that education and training programmes, as well as other social policies, should promote more inclusive societies, encouraging stable and harmonious relationships and friendships between different nations, peoples and groups, fostering mutual understanding, solidarity, tolerance, development of a culture of peace, the study of the Holocaust and injustice against indigenous peoples and people of African descent in the Americas, social justice and respect for human rights for all;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 152
Urge States to commit themselves to promoting access to education, without discrimination of any kind, in accordance with international standards, including access to free primary education for all children within their territory;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 153
Urge States to give priority to text and curriculum review, to eliminate any elements that might promote racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance or reinforce negative stereotypes, including material that combats such stereotypes. Also urge them to provide an accurate presentation of the history of the State, highlighting the contributions of the different culture and civilizations of the region and the world, including the role that indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities have played in building national identities in the Americas, and historical and contemporary examples of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance directed against these groups;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 154
Urge States to encourage higher education institutions to include specific subject matter relating to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in appropriate courses;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 155
Urge States to encourage all schools to consider including in their educational curricula an annual day against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and activities throughout the school year to raise the awareness of these issues;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 156
Call upon States to take the necessary measures to achieve educational excellence for all students, regardless of race, ethnicity or national origin;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 157

Request States to organize and facilitate, as appropriate, training courses or seminars on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance for prosecutors, law enforcement officials, members of the judiciary and other public employees. Also call upon States to provide wide-ranging education for their law enforcement officials, in particular members of the police force, in combating stereotypes that provoke violence on their part, particularly against people of African descent;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 158

Urge Governments to disseminate information, through appropriate means, to promote a spirit of respect for diversity and inclusiveness between the various racial and ethnic groups that make up society by rebutting stereotypes, myths and erroneous theories and ideologies that foster racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 159

Urge States to adopt policies to address violence based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, ensuring that schools are safe and suitable places for students and teachers alike, realizing that an atmosphere of fear and hostility is counterproductive for learning;

Education; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 160

Encourage all relevant actors to intensify their efforts at the national, regional and international levels, especially by means of education, to ensure that children are educated from an early age in those values, attitudes and ways of conduct and life that will allow them to resolve conflicts of a racial or ethnic character peacefully, in a spirit of respect for human dignity, tolerance and non-discrimination;

POA/Dakar, para. 18

States should intensify their efforts in the field of education to promote awareness of the evils of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of all human beings. In this context, States should develop, where appropriate, and implement specific sensitization and training programmes, formulated in local languages and for all categories of society, in particular young people, to combat racism.

POA/Tehran, para. 2

Urge States, regional and international organizations and civil society to promote respect for multi-racial, multi-cultural, and multi-ethnic aspects of societies and to spread human rights awareness, with a view to combating all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Tehran, para. 25

Urge States to commit themselves to the progressive realization, without discrimination, of full access to free primary education for all nationals, particularly children, without any discrimination based on race, colour, descent culture, language, or national or ethnic origin;

POA/Tehran, para. 26
Urge States to harness the power of education and adopt, as appropriate, training programmes and develop educational materials aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and this context call upon States to amend suitably the textbooks and other such educational materials that perpetuate racial stereotypes or encourage xenophobia;

POA/Tehran, para. 29
Request States, wherever appropriate through cooperation with inter-governmental organizations and national institutions, to organize and facilitate training courses or seminars on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance for prosecutors, law enforcement officials, members of the judiciary and other public employees;

POA/Tehran, para. 36
Request the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the context of the International Year of the Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to organize high-level world cultural meetings involving relevant organizations in the field of sports, culture, music, art and literature, as well as universities and national institutions;

POA/Tehran, para. 37
Request the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to create a database on its website which would contain information on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly in relation to international and regional instruments and national legislation, educational and preventive programmes implemented in various countries and regions, opportunities for technical cooperation, academic studies and specialized documents;

POA/Tehran, para. 38
Invite the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contribute to the activities of the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance by encouraging debates in national parliaments on the objectives of the World Conference;

POA/Tehran, para. 41
Urge States, non-governmental organizations, cultural institutions, communications media and all sectors of society to contribute to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Tehran, para. 31
Encourage all States and relevant international organizations to initiate and develop cultural and educational programmes aimed at countering racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and enhancing mutual understanding amongst various cultures and civilizations;

POA/Tehran, para. 32
Urge States to disseminate information, through appropriate means including the use of the media and school curricula, to promote a spirit of respect for diversity and inclusiveness amongst the various racial, ethnic, national, linguistic and cultural groups;

POA/Tehran, para. 33
Recommend that high-level international meetings be held successively in each region of the world on the Dialogue among Civilizations;

POA/Tehran, para. 34
Encourage the creation of an international foundation for the Dialogue among Civilizations to initiate educational, scientific and cultural plans aiming at the promotion of the intercultural dialogue and beneficial exchanges between different civilizations which will consequently promote tolerance and friendship amongst various racial, ethnic, national, linguistic, and cultural groups;

Education, training and public information POA/Secr, para. 10
The World Conference requests States to include the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance among the activities of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education.

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2005); Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 161
Request States to include the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance among the activities of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

UNESCO; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 162
Stress the important role that UNESCO can play in providing support to States in the preparation of teaching materials and tools for promoting teaching, training and educational activities relating to human rights and the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Dakar, para. 20
The Office of the High Commissioner Human Rights is invited, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerned specialized and regional organizations, national institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the field of promotion and protection of human rights, to undertake periodic consultations and to encourage research activities aimed at collecting, maintaining and adapting the technical, scientific, educational and information materials produced by all cultures around the world to fight racism.

The Media POA/Secr, para 24
The World Conference recognizes that media should represent the diversity of multicultural society.

The Media POA/Secr, para 25
The World Conference urges States to prevent, by all appropriate means, stereotyping of any ethnic, racial, national, cultural and linguistic group and to encourage objective and balanced portrayals of people, events and history, especially in the media, recognizing the profound

influence that such portrayals have on societal perception of groups whose members are frequently victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

The Media POA/Secr, para 26
The World Conference draws attention to the power of advertising. In this context, it underlines the usefulness of establishing a code of conduct in the advertising sector which prohibits discrimination on such grounds as race, national or ethnic origin and religion. It furthermore considers that advertisers should also refuse to carry advertising messages which portray cultural, religious or ethnic difference in a negative manner, including by reinforcing sexist or other stereotypes and prejudices.

The Media POA/Secr, para 27
The World Conference urges the media to recognize the value of cultural diversity and to take concrete measures to ensure that marginalized communities have access to the media through, inter alia, the presentation of programmes that reflect the cultures and languages of minority communities, and to ensure that members of groups which are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are adequately represented at all levels of their organizational structure.

The Media POA/Secr, para 28
The international media through its relevant associations and organizations at both regional and international levels should consider the elaboration of an ethical code of conduct with a view to prohibiting the proliferation of ideas of racial superiority, justification of racial hatred and discrimination in any form and promoting respect and tolerance among all peoples and human beings.

Information and communication; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 47
Information is crucial to the exercise of rights and the principle of transparency. In this respect, the European Conference encourages participating States to set up a service providing free access to public sources of information on the rights of persons who consider themselves victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance.

Information and communication; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 48
Research, analysis and dissemination of information are also essential to the elaboration of policy and decision-making. The European Conference encourages participating States to collect, record and analyse data concerning racism and related intolerance from a broad range of sources, while endeavouring to establish common indicators and criteria at European level to enable data comparison. Since access to data and transparency in its collection also encourage confidence about the data itself, the European Conference requests participating States to publish and disseminate widely the findings of research into racism and related phenomena. The European Conference furthermore notes that such research can also be conducted in co-operation with European and international institutions and non-governmental organisations. It encourages participating States to take fully into account the recommendations of appropriate monitoring mechanisms at national, European and international levels, including the country-specific approach of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI). In particular, it invites States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to publicise widely their periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of

the Committee following the consideration of these reports.

Information and communication; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 49
The European Conference recognises that networks of information are an important tool in the fight against racism and xenophobia. It therefore encourages participating States to organise and support initiatives for regular exchanges of information at local, regional, national and European level as well as to facilitate the role of non-governmental organisations in this respect. It notes that women and men belonging to targeted groups have taken a leading role in networking activities of non-governmental organisations, thus contributing to the empowerment of their groups. All participating States should recognised the importance of community media, in particular community radio, that give a voice to women and men from targeted groups.

Media as a reflection of society; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 50
The European Conference recognises that media should represent the diversity of multicultural society.

It considers that media enterprises and journalists organisations could reflect on:[2]

- the importance of the recruitment and presence of journalists from targeted groups in mainstream media, especially television;
- an inclusive coverage of society, using diverse sources of information;
- reporting factually and accurately on acts of racism and intolerance;
- avoiding derogatory stereotypical depiction based on individuals' origins in publications and programme services;
- treating individual behaviour without linking it to a person's origin where this is irrelevant;
- depicting society in its cultural, ethnic and religious diversity in a balanced and objective manner and in a way which also reflects the perspectives and outlook of targeted groups;
- presenting a view of cultural diversity and immigration as a structural and positive component of European societies;
- opening the broadcasting system and programmes for intercultural issues;
- alerting public opinion to the dangers of intolerance as well as deepening public understanding and appreciation of all forms of diversity;
- challenging the assumptions underlying racist or xenophobic remarks made by speakers in the course of interviews, reports, discussion programmes, etc;

- developing a multicultural approach to output specifically geared to children and young people so as to enable them to grow up with the understanding that society is enriched by differences.

[2] *See also Appendix to Recommendation No. R (97) 21 of the Committee of Ministers to member States of the Council of Europe on the media and the promotion of a culture of tolerance.*

Codes of conduct and self-regulation; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 51
Because of the extent of the influence media can exercise and its positive role in raising awareness of issues, and taking into account freedom of expression and the need for media independence, the European Conference encourages media professionals to consider developing self-regulatory codes of conduct with regard to combating racism in the media.

Training; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 52
The European Conference draws attention to the importance of the initial and in-house training of journalists and media professionals in relation to promoting a culture of tolerance, respect and diversity. Participating States should encourage schools of journalism and media training institutes to highlight this in their core curricula.

Advertising; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 53
The European Conference draws attention to the power of advertising. In this context, it underlines the usefulness of establishing a code of conduct in the advertising sector which prohibits discrimination on such grounds as race, national or ethnic origin and religion. It furthermore considers that advertisers should also refuse to carry advertising messages which portray cultural, religious or ethnic difference in a negative manner, including by reinforcing sexist or other stereotypes and prejudices.

Media; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 163
Request that the World Conference call for the development of effective legislative, policy and programme measures at the national, regional and international levels, that will contribute to the elimination of propaganda that promotes racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Media; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 164
Urge States to initiate public information campaigns, including through the mass media, aimed at society in general and at groups and individuals particularly affected by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to promote respect for the values of diversity, pluralism, tolerance, mutual respect, cultural sensitivity, integration, inclusiveness and gender perspectives and to disseminate information on the means available to seek redress for the victims of acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Media; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 165
Urge the media to discourage stereotyping, and encourage objective and balanced portrayals of people and events, including the reporting of crime, recognizing the profound influence

that such portrayals have on societal perception of groups whose members are frequently victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Also urge them to make specific efforts to portray the contributions of vulnerable groups;

Media; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 166

Urge States to discourage advertising that portrays stereotypical or otherwise negative images of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants, and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities, and to encourage advertising that promotes a broader understanding of these victims of racism and fosters the values of diversity, tolerance and mutual respect;

Media; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 167

Urge States, non-governmental organizations, companies, communications media and all sectors of society to promote action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Media; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 168

Urge the media to recognize the value of cultural diversity and to take concrete measures to ensure that marginalized communities have access to the media through, inter alia, the presentation of programmes that reflect the cultures and languages of minority communities, and to ensure that members of groups which are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are adequately represented at all levels of their organizational structure;

POA/Dakar, para. 8

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights should disseminate, in the most accessible manner, through its website and other appropriate means, all the remedies available through international mechanisms to victims of racial discrimination, as well as the national remedies, hopefully enhanced and developed in implementation of the Programme of Action to be adopted by the World Conference.

POA/Dakar, para. 9

The international media, through their relevant associations and organizations at both regional and international levels, should consider the elaboration of an ethical code of conduct with a view to prohibiting the proliferation of ideas of superiority, justification of racial hatred and discrimination in any form and promoting mutual respect and tolerance among all peoples and human beings.

POA/Tehran, para. 7

Request States to take necessary measures to denounce, actively discourage and prohibit the transmission of racist and xenophobic messages through all communications media, including new communications technologies such as the Internet;

POA/Tehran, para. 8

Invite the world media to establish and disseminate through its relevant associations and organizations an ethical code of conduct with a view to prohibiting the proliferation of ideas

of superiority, justification of racial hatred and discrimination in any form and promoting mutual respect and tolerance among all peoples;

POA/Tehran, para. 21
Urge States to prevent, through all appropriate means, stereotyping of any ethnic, racial, national, cultural and linguistic group, and encourage objective and balanced portrayals of people, events and history, especially in the media, recognizing the profound influence that such portrayals have on societal perceptions of groups whose members are frequently victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Tehran, para. 35
Recommend that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, within its mandate and in consultation with States, specialized agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, propose a creative, inexpensive and efficient information strategy to increase the level of awareness about the goals and objectives of the World Conference;

POA/Tehran, para. 40
Urge States to initiate public information campaigns to promote respect for the values of diversity, pluralism, tolerance, mutual respect, cultural sensitivity, integration and inclusiveness;

Internet POA/Secr, para 20
The World Conference draws the attention of States to the need to coordinate a prompt international response to the rapidly evolving phenomenon of the dissemination of hate speech and racist material on the Internet. In this respect, it calls for international judicial cooperation to be strengthened and rapid intervention mechanisms to be agreed.

Internet POA/Secr, para 21
The World Conference urges States to apply legislation for prosecuting those responsible for incitement to racial hatred on the Internet and their accomplices. It further recommends the training of law enforcement authorities in addressing the problem of dissemination of racist material through the Internet.

Internet POA/Secr, para 22
The World Conference calls upon States to encourage Internet service providers to establish and disseminate specific codes of conduct against the dissemination of racist messages and those that promote racial discrimination, xenophobia or any form of intolerance and discrimination.

Internet POA/Secr, para 23
The World Conference welcomes the positive contribution the Internet can bring in combating racism through rapid and wide-reaching communication. It calls upon States to examine ways in which the Internet can be used systematically, for example through the creation of a specific site, to provide information about good practices for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance. It also draws attention to the potential use of the Internet to create educational and awareness-raising networks against racism and intolerance, both in and out of school.

Measures at the international levels POA/Secr, para 104
The World Conference recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize a database that can be consulted via the Internet containing information on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly in relation to international and regional instruments and national legislation; educational and preventive programmes implemented in various countries and regions; opportunities for technical cooperation; and academic studies and specialized documents.

Role of the internet; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 54
The European Conference welcomes the positive contribution the internet can bring in combating racism through its rapid and wide-reaching communication. It calls upon participating States to examine ways in which the internet can be used systematically, for example through the creation of a specific site, to provide information about good practices for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance. It also draws attention to the potential use of the internet to create educational and awareness-raising networks against racism and intolerance, both in and out of school.

Combating hate speech and racist material on the internet; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 55
While recognising the specific characteristics of the internet, and the obstacles these entail for combating the dissemination of racism on the internet, the European Conference urges participating States to apply to the extent possible existing legislation for prosecuting those responsible for incitement to racial hatred on the internet and their accomplices. It further recommends the training of law enforcement authorities in addressing the problem of dissemination of racist material through the internet.

Combating hate speech and racist material on the internet ; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 56
The European Conference draws the attention of participating States to the need to coordinate a prompt international response to the rapidly evolving phenomenon of the dissemination of hate speech and racist material on the internet. In this respect, it calls for international judicial co-operation to be strengthened and rapid intervention mechanisms to be agreed. More specifically, the European Conference draws to the attention of participating States, with a view to their individual and joint action:

- the need to distinguish between the function of access provider and host provider and their respective responsibilities;

- the importance of including the issue of combating racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance in all current and future work at international level aimed at the suppression of illegal content on the internet;

- the need for dialogue with all providers, in order to discuss voluntary measures to counter racist sites: such measures could include blocking sites, a filtering system or refusing anonymity to the authors of sites;

- the need to develop codes of conduct and self-regulatory measures among access and host providers.

Combating hate speech and racist material on the internet ; Information, communication and the media; POA/Strasbourg, para. 57
The European Conference furthermore draws the attention of participating States to the need for more active awareness-raising among decision-makers concerning the problem of the dissemination of racist messages through the internet.

Internet; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 169
Call upon States to encourage Internet service providers to establish and disseminate specific codes of conduct against the dissemination of racist messages and those that promote racial discrimination, xenophobia or any form of intolerance and discrimination;

Internet; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 170
Request States to take appropriate measures to promote the responsible use of the Internet, taking into account relevant national and international legal standards, with a view to eliminating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as well as incitement to racial hatred and violence;

Internet; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 171
Request States to take the necessary measures to condemn and actively discourage the transmission of racist and xenophobic messages through all communications media, including new communications technologies such as the Internet;

Internet; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA/Santiago, para. 172
Recommends to the Commission on Human Rights that it should draw up an international code of ethics for communications media, especially the Internet, that includes specific measures to combat the unlawful dissemination of information that is racist, discriminatory, xenophobic or relating to intolerance;

POA/Tehran, para. 27
Urge States to develop social policies, as appropriate, in order to encourage stable and harmonious relationships between different nations, peoples and groups, fostering mutual understanding, solidarity, tolerance, and development of a culture of peace;

NGO and Youth Activities POA/Seer, para. 34
The World Conference welcomes the catalytic role that non-governmental organizations have played in promoting human rights education and raising awareness about racism. It calls upon States to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations, harnessing their experience and expertise in developing governmental legislation, policies and other initiatives.

NGO and Youth Activities POA/Seer, para. 35
The World Conference calls upon States, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector, to facilitate an international youth dialogue

on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through the World Youth Forum of the United Nations system and through the use of new technologies, exchanges and other means.

NGO and Youth Activities POA/Secr, para. 36
By virtue of their independent status, non-governmental organizations, individually and collectively, have an important contribution to make. Through various activities sponsored by them, non-governmental organizations can be effective in identifying and publicizing areas of racial discrimination which otherwise may not come to light, and in helping to create greater practical understanding among young people of the importance of actively combating all forms of discrimination, in their own countries as well as in the international community.

NGO and Youth Activities POA/Secr, para. 37
Non-governmental organizations have the opportunity to create and sustain awareness among their members and in society at large regarding the evils of racism and racial discrimination. Such awareness can be transmitted from a nation to an international organization with all the added benefits of the concrete experience of a particular country. Governments should therefore ensure that non-governmental organizations are enabled to function freely and openly within their societies and thereby make an effective contribution to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world.

Co-operation at European and International levels; POA/Strasbourg, para. 59
The European Conference calls upon participating States to include in their national delegations to the World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance women and youth, as well as to ensure transparency in the constitution of their delegations.

NGOs and youth; Prevention: education, public information, media and the Internet; POA Santiago, para. 173
Call upon States, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector, to facilitate an international youth dialogue on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through the World Youth Forum of the United Nations system and through the use of new technologies, exchanges and other means; and to take measures to facilitate the full involvement of youth in the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, through consultation at the national and international levels and the inclusion of youth in their national delegations or facilitation of their participation;

POA Dakar, para. 19
States should take measures to facilitate the full and active participation of youth in the preparatory process of the World Conference at the national and international levels.

IV. PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE REMEDIES, RECOURSE, REDRESS, [COMPENSATORY] AND OTHER MEASURES AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 82
States are urged, with regard to the procedural remedies provided for in their domestic law, to bear in mind the following considerations: (a) access to such remedies should be as wide as possible; (b) the existing procedural remedies must be made known in the context of the relevant action, and victims of racial discrimination should be helped to avail themselves of them in accordance with the particular case; (c) complaints of racial discrimination must be settled as rapidly as possible, a reasonable time-limit being set for the relevant inquiries; (d) indigent persons who are victims of racial discrimination should receive free legal assistance and aid in the complaint proceedings and, where necessary, provided with the help of an interpreter in civil and criminal cases; (e) States should be urged to create national bodies competent to investigate allegations of racial discrimination; (f) steps should be taken towards the enactment of legislation to penalize discriminatory practices on grounds of race or ethnic origin and provide for adequate compensation of the victims; (g) access to legal remedies should be facilitated for victims of discrimination and the legal capacity of non-governmental institutions or organizations to intervene on their behalf should be recognized by means of legislative reforms; programmes to enable the most vulnerable groups to have access to the legal system should be prepared.

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 83
The World Conference urges States to work with law enforcement agencies in designing, implementing and enforcing effective programmes to prevent, detect and ensure accountability for incidents of police misconduct motivated by race or ethnic origin, to prosecute such police misconduct and to eliminate "racial profiling" by law enforcement officials.

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 84
The World Conference urges States to provide appropriate assistance to victims of hate crimes and public education to prevent future incidents. It urges States to give special attention, when promoting and implementing legislative and judicial policies designed to give workers adequate protection, to the serious situation of lack of protection and, in some cases, the exploitation of groups vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, a situation that allows or facilitates confinement, as in the case of domestic workers and dangerous and badly paid jobs.

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 85
The World Conference urges States to avoid the negative effects of discriminatory practices, racism and xenophobia in employment and occupation by promoting the application and observance of international instruments and norms on workers' rights, including the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization. It also urges States to continue their efforts to protect the rights of workers who are particularly vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 86
The World Conference urges States to design, promote and implement effective legislative and administrative policies against the serious situation experienced by certain groups of workers who are vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including persons involved in prostitution and others who may be exploited or victims of illegal trafficking.

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 87
The World Conference invites States to consider reforms to their systems for the administration of justice in order to provide free legal assistance, where appropriate, to victims of
discrimination so that legal action can be initiated to permit the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators of such acts.

Remedies POA/Secr, para. 88
The World Conference urges States to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the rights of victims, in particular the right to an effective judicial remedy and to prompt, adequate and fair reparation for acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and effective measures designed to prevent the resurgence of such acts. In this regard, the World Conference invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider the suggestion put forward at the African Regional Conference with regard to a possible international compensation scheme and a development reparation fund.

Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, Para. 1
The European Conference reaffirms that acts of racism and racial discrimination are serious violations of human rights and should be combated by all lawful means.

General and comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation at national level; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, Para. 8
For purposes of effectively combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural fields, the European Conference recommends to all participating States that the national legislative framework in criminal, civil and administrative law should expressly and specifically prohibit discrimination on grounds of actual or presumed racial, ethnic or national origin, religion and belief and provide effective judicial and other remedies or redress, including through the designation of national, independent, specialised bodies. Such legislation should embrace the concepts of direct and indirect discrimination. It should cover such areas as employment, education, housing, health care, social protection and social security, social benefits, access to the supply of goods and services and to public places as well as access to citizenship. This legislation should clearly cover the functions of public bodies and authorities such as law enforcement personnel, judges and prosecutors, other components in the criminal justice system, local authority enforcement powers, health and safety bodies, child protection, detention under mental health legislation and tax collection, as well as the private sector.

Application of the law and provision of effective remedies; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 9
To reinforce protection against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the European Conference calls upon participating States to ensure that all persons have access to effective and adequate remedies and enjoy the right to seek from competent tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

Application of the law and provision of effective remedies; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 10
In improving the effectiveness of criminal law in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the European Conference draws attention to a number of measures participating States could consider. These may include:

- ensuring the criminal prosecution of offences of a racist or xenophobic nature is given a high priority and is actively and consistently undertaken. In this connection, the European Conference underlines the importance of fostering awareness and providing training to the various agents in the criminal justice system to ensure the fair and impartial application of the law;

- ensuring that racist and xenophobic acts are stringently punished, by allowing the racist or xenophobic motives of the offender to be specifically taken into account;

- in accordance with relevant international instruments, and in particular Articles 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights, ensuring that appropriate and efficient measures are taken to combat racist organisations, as well as to criminalize oral, written, audio-visual and other forms of expression, inciting to hatred, discrimination or violence against targeted groups or persons because of their actual or presumed racial, ethnic or national origin or religion;

- making the offence of Holocaust-denial punishable;

- empowering courts to impose, in addition to the main penalty, ancillary penalties such as fines or community service;

- prosecuting acts of a racist or xenophobic nature ex officio;

- allowing complainants of racist and xenophobic acts to opt for mediation in criminal cases, particularly where the parties are individuals.

Application of the law and provision of effective remedies; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 11

The European Conference underlines the importance of access to the law and to the courts for complainants of racism and racial discrimination. With this in mind, it draws attention to the need for judicial and other remedies such legislation should provide to be widely known, easily accessible, expeditious, and not unduly complicated. Among particular measures the European Conference proposes participating States should consider are:

- in certain circumstances, shifting the burden of proof to the defendant in non-penal proceedings - when the plaintiff has established factual evidence of less favourable treatment caused by apparent discrimination;

- ensuring that adequate legal assistance, including legal aid, is available to complainants of discrimination when seeking a legal remedy;

- ensuring the protection against victimisation of complainants of and witnesses to discrimination;

- affording the possibility for non-governmental organisations to support complainants of racism, with their consent, in legal procedures;

- promoting sustained measures to ensure that all members of targeted groups are aware of the remedies available and how to make use of them;

- informing the broader public about legislation to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and religious discrimination, so that its effects in terms of access to the courts and compensation are supplemented by an educational impact on the general public;

- promoting sustained measures to ensure that persons belonging to targeted groups who have been victims of gender-related crimes, such as rape and other forms of sexual and domestic violence, forced prostitution and trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, are granted adequate legal protection and support, empowered to take action and protected from racism, xenophobia and related intolerance of any form.

Application of the law and provision of effective remedies; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 12

The European Conference draws attention to the importance of collecting and publishing accurate data, broken down by sex and age, on the number and nature of racist and xenophobic incidents or offences, the number of cases prosecuted or the reasons for not prosecuting, and the outcome of prosecutions. The European Conference recommends in this respect that anti-discrimination monitoring services may be established.

Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, Para. 15

The European Conference recalls that human rights and fundamental freedoms apply to all persons on the territories of all States, irrespective of their nationality or legal status. It advocates that participating States aim to ensure that non-nationals to whom residency has been granted – taking account of length of residence – can enjoy the rights necessary for full integration into the host society. It further notes that integration policies should not be subordinate to other policies such as immigration controls. When awarding nationality, participating States must take care never to discriminate on grounds of racial, ethnic or cultural origin.

Legal measures; Measures at the national level – POA/Secr, para. 1

The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance calls upon Governments:

(a) To adopt and implement, wherever necessary, national legislation and administrative measures that expressly and specifically counter racism and prohibit racial discrimination in all spheres of public life;

(b) To guarantee equality to all without discrimination by ensuring equality of opportunity;

(c) To ensure that all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance receive have access to adequate information, support, and national legal, administrative and judicial remedies;

(d) To bring to justice those responsible for racist acts and the violence to which they give rise, ensuring the prohibition of racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 105
The United Nations should prepare and publicize a systematic collection of national anti-discrimination legislation, in particular with a view to informing those in authority and the public at large of legal means to combat racial discrimination in private relationships, including any available legal and other remedies

Monitoring; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 25
The European Conference strongly recommends monitoring all policies and programmes aimed at combating racial discrimination in order to assess their effectiveness in assisting targeted groups. All data should be broken down by sex and age, and information collected should include issues of multiple discrimination. Such statistical data may be complemented by public opinion surveys and also targeted surveys to ascertain the experience and perception of discrimination and racism from the point of view of potential complainants.

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 174
Invite States to take appropriate constitutional, legislative and administrative measures, to foster equality among individuals, indigenous peoples, among people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities whose members are frequently victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and review existing measures with a view to amending or repealing national legislation and administrative provisions that may give rise to discrimination;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 175
Urge those States in which the political and legal systems do not reflect their multiracial, multi-ethnic, multilingual and multicultural realities to review those systems, in consultation with representatives of the affected groups, with a view to improving democratic institutions so that they are more fully participatory and avoid marginalization, exclusion and discrimination of specific sectors of society, including indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and othervictims of racism;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 176
Request States to make a serious commitment to adopting more appropriate measures to (a) combat illegal acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against individuals, communities or groups of persons; (b) protect victims of discrimination and provide them with security against future threats; (c) punish those responsible for such crimes and violations of human rights; and (d) make every effort to ensure that national and local public authorities act accordingly;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 177
Urge States to adopt effective measures to combat acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to prevent these crimes from going unpunished and to ensure the rule of law, in particular implementing measures aimed at ensuring:

(a) That any act of violence or any crime committed for reasons of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance will be subject to an exhaustive, prompt and impartial investigation;

(b) That those responsible for such acts will be punished in accordance with the law;

(c) That motivation on the basis of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance will be considered an aggravating factor for the purposes of sentencing;

(d) That legal and administrative measures will be taken, as necessary, to prohibit orders or instructions that entail, provide for, authorize or encourage racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(e) That proper protection is provided for victims, individual or collective, of acts of violence and crimes committed for reasons of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance to protect them from any mistreatment or any act of intimidation or reprisal, along with their relatives, plaintiffs, lawyers, witnesses and, in general, all those who participate in the investigation and legal proceedings;

(f) That any mistreatment, act of intimidation or reprisal, as well as any form of interference relating to the submission of a complaint or during the investigation proceedings, will be punished according to law;

(g) That the perpetrators of acts of violence or crimes committed for reasons of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance cannot act with impunity;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 178

Urge States to ensure that appropriate information, including statistics and other data, is collected to ensure that crimes motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance will be monitored, studied and prevented;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 179

Urge States to include victims in developing appropriate strategies to prevent crimes motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance from taking place;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 180

Urge States to promote investigations to establish the existence of possible links between persecution, police violence and penal sanctions, on the one hand, and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, on the other, so as to have evidence for taking the necessary steps for their eradication;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 181

Urge States to work with law enforcement agencies in designing, implementing and enforcing effective policies and programmes to prevent, detect, and ensure accountability for incidents of police misconduct motivated by race or ethnic origin, to prosecute such police misconduct and to eliminate "racial profiling" by law enforcement officials;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 182
Urge States to compile and publish statistical data disaggregated by race and ethnicity in the areas of health, the criminal justice system, housing, education and employment to facilitate review of whether policies or programmes have a disparate impact on these groups and to support the development of specific policies or programmes to remedy this impact;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 183
Urge States to implement strict oversight and regulation of private prisons;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 184
Urge States to adopt and implement rules and regulations on the use of force and firearms against persons by law enforcement officials, and in developing such rules and regulations, to keep the ethical issues associated with the use of force and firearms constantly under review, including by collecting data on the use of force and deadly force;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 185
Urge States to provide appropriate assistance to victims of hate crimes, and public education to prevent future incidents;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 186
Urge States to give special attention, when promoting and implementing legislative and judicial policies designed to give workers adequate protection, to the serious situation of lack of protection and, in some cases, the exploitation or trafficking of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, a situation that allows or facilitates confinement, as in the case of domestic workers and dangerous and badly paid jobs;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 187
Urge States to avoid the negative effects of discriminatory practices, racism and xenophobia in employment and occupation by promoting the application and observance of international instruments and norms on workers' rights, including the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Also urge them to continue their efforts to protect the rights of workers who are particularly vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 188
Urge States to design, promote and implement effective legislative and administrative policies against the serious situation experienced by certain groups of workers who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance including, persons involved in prostitution and others who may be exploited or be victims of illegal trafficking;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 189
Urge States to foster the creation, growth and expansion of minority-owned businesses by increasing access to capital through, inter alia, community development banks, work with the private sector to create jobs, help retain existing jobs and stimulate industrial and commercial growth in economically distressed areas;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 190
Request States, when their domestic legal systems so require, to adopt the necessary implementing legislation to give effect to their obligations under the international instruments to which they are parties that provide for the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Furthermore request States, where it is authorized by their legal system, to adopt such provisions directly, in both cases in accordance with the applicable principles of international law so as to ensure that in the event of conflict between the provisions of international instruments and domestic law, precedence is given to the former;

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 192
Invite States to request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop and fund specific technical cooperation projects aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and, if necessary, to assist them in seeking additional resources for carrying out projects of this type;

Reparation; restitution; compensation; indemnification; :
Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 193
Urge States to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the rights of victims, in particular the right to an effective judicial remedy and to seek just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and effective measures designed to prevent the resurgence of such acts;

POA/Dakar, para. 13
States should facilitate access to all appropriate methods of justice and provide legal assistance to victims of racial discrimination in a manner adapted to their specific needs and vulnerability, including exemption from fees, simplification of procedures, legal representation and establishment as appropriate of special adapted jurisdictions to deal with such cases.

POA/Tehran, para. 3
Urge States to respect justice and equity at both national and international levels and reject policies of double standards, particularly in regard to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Impunity POA/Secr, para 89
The World Conference urges States to adopt effective measures to combat acts motivated by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to prevent these crimes from going unpunished and to ensure the rule of law.

Impunity POA/Secr, para 90
Noting that impunity for the violation of human rights and international humanitarian law is a serious obstacle to political stability and sustainable development, the World Conference urges States to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

New developments at European and international levels; Legal Protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 7
The European Conference underlines the importance of combating impunity, including for crimes with a racist or xenophobic motivation, also at international level. In this respect, it fully supports the work of the existing International Criminal Tribunals and the adoption of the Statute of the International Criminal Court. It calls upon all States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the latter.

Role of independent specialized bodies at national, regional and local levels; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 21
The European Conference underlines the essential contribution of independent specialised bodies at national, regional or local levels in promoting equal treatment irrespective of racial or ethnic origin or religious background. The European Conference points to the range of functions independent specialised bodies may undertake at national, regional and local levels which further government policies in combating racism: offering opinions and advice to government bodies, monitoring the situation in the country, contributing to training programmes for certain key groups, making the general public more aware of discrimination issues and aiding and assisting complainants, including through the provision of legal assistance to enable them to enforce their rights in the courts and other institutions. In some cases, the bodies concerned may hear complaints and applications relating to individual cases and seek a settlement, either by mutual agreement or, within the limits prescribed in law, by legally-binding decisions. It calls upon participating States, as appropriate, to establish such independent specialised bodies, or, in countries where these exist, review and reinforce their effectiveness, while providing them with adequate financial resources, competence and capacity to ensure their effective functioning. It draws attention to *General Policy Recommendation No. 2 of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)* which sets out the principles for the establishment and functioning of such bodies (see Appendix II to the General Conclusions).

Criminal justice system; Policies and practice; POA/Strasbourg, para. 23
The European Conference calls upon participating States to take practical measures to make law enforcement officials more sensitive to the situation of targeted groups in order to counter any perceived unfairness in the application of the law and discrimination in the treatment of persons belonging to such groups in the criminal justice system. Such measures may include:

- training courses to promote cultural sensitivity and awareness of prejudice, as well as knowledge of legal aspects of discrimination;

- formal and informal dialogue between the police and targeted groups, for example through confidence-building measures, thereby promoting openness, accountability and mutual trust;

- facilitating access on an equal footing of persons belonging to targeted groups to the police and their auxiliary staff, as well as other professions involved in the criminal justice system, subject to regular review so as to evaluate the levels of recruitment, promotion and retention of staff belonging to targeted groups;

- anti-discriminatory codes of conduct among police forces and other professional groups involved in the administration of justice.

Remedies: general; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 191
Invite States to consider reforms to their systems for the administration of justice in order to provide free legal assistance where appropriate to victims of discrimination so that legal action can be initiated to permit the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators of such acts;

POA/Dakar, para. 16
States should adopt legislation providing, in particular, for the prosecution and punishment of persons suspected of having committed or having ordered to be committed grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I and of other serious violations of the laws and customs of war, in particular in relation to the rules prohibiting discrimination.

POA Tehran, para. 15
Strongly urge States which pursued policies or practices based on racial or national superiority, such as colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, slavery, the slave trade and ethnic cleansing, to assume their full responsibility therefor and provide prompt, adequate and fair reparation and compensation to those States, communities and individuals who were victims of such policies or practices, regardless of when they were committed;

POA Tehran, para. 16
Urge States to adopt necessary measures, as provided by national law, to ensure the rights of victims to prompt, adequate and fair reparation and compensation for acts of racism and racial discrimination;

POA Tehran, para. 17
Strongly urge States to take effective international measures to guarantee the implementation of human rights standards and the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Apartheid and related intolerance in respect of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, particularly those under an occupation based on racist, ethnic and settler ideology, in accordance with the rules of international law, international humanitarian law and the international conventions in relation to the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia, Apartheid and related intolerance as they constitute a crime against humanity;

Legal measures; Measures at the national level POA/Seer, para. 3 (a)
The World Conference urges Governments to establish national policies and action plans to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance, including through the creation of independent specialized national institutions with competence in this field, or reinforcing such institutions where they exist;

National institutions; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 5
The World Conference urges all Governments to establish, where none exist, and to strengthen, where they do exist, human rights bodies (public defenders, human rights attorneys, ombudsmen, etc.). These bodies should have the following characteristics: (a) they must conform to the principles regarding the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the "Paris principles"); (b) they must have a unit specialized in racial discrimination; (c) they must have a broad mandate in terms of both issues and capabilities; (d) they must be visible and accessible to the population; (e) they must be able to initiate investigations, issue recommendations and institute legal proceedings in cases of racial discrimination; (f) their personnel must be representative of the population they serve.

National institutions; Measures at the national level POA/Secr, para. 6
The World Conference:

(a) Urges States to include or reinforce, as part of the mandate of the ombudsman or equivalent institution, jurisdiction over cases of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as foster cooperation of these institutions with other national institutions;

(b) Urges States to take steps to ensure that national human rights institutions reflect the diversity of the country and population, and to ensure that members of groups which are victims of or vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance can participate fully in these institutions;

(c) Urges States to support national human rights institutions or similar bodies responsible for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia by promoting quantitative, qualitative and gender-sensitive research on the subject with the participation of those being researched, the publication and circulation of existing national laws and jurisprudence, and cooperation with institutions in other countries so that knowledge can be gained of the manifestations, functioning and mechanisms of these practices and the strategies designed to prevent, combat and eradicate them;

(d) Also urges States to ensure that national human rights institutions and public institutions responsible for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia, have within their competence the capacity to receive, investigate and mediate complaints and, where appropriate, to refer such complaints to the justice system for appropriate action.

National institutions; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 195
Urge States to include or reinforce, as part of the mandate of the Ombudsman - or equivalent institutions - jurisdiction over cases of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as foster cooperation of these institutions with national institutions;

National institutions; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 196
Urge States to take steps to ensure that national human rights institutions reflect the diversity of the country and population, and to ensure that members of groups which are victims of or vulnerable to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance can participate fully in these institutions;

National institutions; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 197

Urge States to support national human rights institutions or similar bodies responsible for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia, by promoting quantitative, qualitative and gender-sensitive research on the subject with the participation of those being researched, the publication and circulation of existing national laws and jurisprudence and cooperation with institutions in other countries so that knowledge can be gained of the manifestation, functioning and mechanisms of these practices and strategies designed to prevent, combat and eradicate them;

National institutions; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 198

Also urge States to ensure that national human rights institutions and public institutions responsible for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia, have within their competence the capacity to receive, investigate and mediate complaints and, where appropriate, to refer such complaints to the justice system for appropriate action;

POA/Tehran, para. 6

Urge States to establish and strengthen, where required, national human rights institutions and Ombudpersons and similar other entities to address problems connected to endemic racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and assist victims of such discrimination in areas of their jurisdiction;

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 101

The World Conference:

(a) Urges States to take the necessary measures to ensure respect for their obligations under international humanitarian law, particularly those relating to discrimination on the basis of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

(b) Urges States that have not yet done so to consider acceding, as a matter of urgency and without reservations, to the Geneva Conventions on the protection of victims of war of 12 August 1949 and the two Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, as well as to other treaties of international humanitarian law and to enact, with priority, appropriate legislation, taking the measures required to give full effect to their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular in relation to the rules prohibiting discrimination.

Acceptance and full implementation of relevant international legal instruments; Legal Protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 4

The European Conference recognises the need to provide effective protection from acts or situations involving racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance also in times of armed conflict. It stresses the importance of international humanitarian law, which contains many specific non-discrimination rules binding on parties to an armed conflict.

Humanitarian Law; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 199
Urge States to take the necessary measures to ensure respect for their obligations under international humanitarian law, particularly those relating to discrimination on the basis of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

Humanitarian Law; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 200
Urge States that have not yet done so to consider acceding, as a matter of urgency, and without reservations, to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their two Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as to other treaties of international humanitarian law and to enact, with priority, appropriate legislation, taking the measures required to give full effect to their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular in relation to the rules prohibiting discrimination;

POA/Dakar, para. 14
States that have not yet done so should adhere, as a matter of urgency and without reservations, to the Geneva Conventions on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts of 12 August 1949 and the two Protocols Additional thereto of 1977, as well as to other treaties of international humanitarian law. All States should carry out their obligation to respect and ensure respect for these fundamental norms.

POA/Dakar, para. 15
States should enact, as a matter of the highest priority, appropriate legislation and take other measures required to give full effect to their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular in relation to the rules prohibiting discrimination.

POA/Dakar, para. 17
States should also take seriously their humanitarian obligations, without discriminating between the different regions of the world, with regard to the principles of international cooperation, burden-sharing and the resettlement of refugees in their countries and, in this regard, provide additional support to those African countries hosting refugees to enable them better to discharge their humanitarian obligations.

Racism and Poverty POA/Secr, para. 29
The World Conference urges States to prevent and eliminate, where they exist, racially discriminatory policies and practices in access to employment and occupation.

Racism and Poverty POA/Secr, para. 30
The World Conference urges Governments, the private business sector and international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, to promote participation by minority groups in economic and social decision-making at all stages and levels.

Racism and Poverty POA/Secr, para. 31
The World Conference urges States in their national efforts, and in cooperation with regional and international financial institutions, to promote the use of public and private investment in order to eradicate poverty, particularly in those areas in which indigenous populations, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities predominately live.

Racism and Poverty POA/Secr, para. 32
The World Conference invites States to promote and support the organization and operation of enterprises owned by indigenous people, people of minority descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities by favouring access to credits and training programmes.

Racism and Poverty POA/Secr, para. 33
The World Conference urges States to adopt measures to provide a proper environment for disadvantaged groups, including action to reduce and eliminate industrial pollution that affects them disproportionately, to take measures to clean and redevelop contaminated sites located in or near where they live and, where appropriate, to relocate, on a voluntary basis and after consultation with those affected, racially and ethnically disadvantaged groups to other areas when there is no other practical alternative for ensuring their health and well-being.

Examining the conformity of new and existing legislation with principles of non-discrimination; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 13
The European Conference encourages participating States to establish mechanisms for examining the conformity of draft legislation with principles of non-discrimination on the basis of race, ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, especially in relation to potentially discriminatory effects, including all forms of multiple discrimination, on persons belonging to targeted groups. Concerning existing legislation, the European Conference calls upon participating States to keep their legislative framework under regular review so as to promote equality and guard against any unintended or inadvertent discriminatory impact which may arise. Such legislative appraisal will also help to "mainstream" equality issues.

Positive obligations and impact assessment of legislation as a means of prevention; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 14
Equal treatment by itself may not be enough if it does not overcome the weight of accumulated disadvantage suffered by persons belonging to targeted groups. The European Conference therefore calls upon participating States to consider introducing legislative and administrative measures which are necessary to prevent and correct situations of inequality. This would mean a positive duty on public authorities to promote equality and to assess the impact of policy, as well as to prevent and punish violations by any person, organisation or enterprise.

Comprehensive national strategies/action plans, to include mainstreaming the fight against racism in policies and acting in partnership with civil society; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 16
The European Conference believes it is essential for participating States to recognise that combating racism in all its forms, and the discrimination that ensues, is a primary responsibility of government. It therefore encourages participating States to elaborate comprehensive national policies to promote diversity, equality of opportunity and participation of persons belonging to targeted groups. In elaborating such policies, the European Conference further encourages participating States to establish, or reinforce, dialogue with non-governmental organisations, social partners and researchers and to involve them more closely in designing and implementing policies and programmes. The European Conference calls upon participating States to ensure that public funds are not awarded to companies or other organisations which are not committed to non-discriminatory policies.

Integrating a gender perspective; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 17
The European Conference underlines the importance of integrating a gender perspective in all actions and policies against racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, of empowering women belonging to targeted groups to demand respect for their rights in all spheres of public and private life and play an active role in the design and implementation of policies and measures which affect their lives.

Institutions in the field of employment and social affairs; Policies and practices; POA/Strasbourg, para. 24
The European Conference notes that good community relations are generally enhanced by social development and the full realisation of economic, social and cultural rights on the basis of non-discrimination. It calls upon participating States to promote policies in employment and the social sphere which seek to improve the prospects of targeted groups facing, for example, the greatest obstacles in finding, keeping or regaining work, including skilled employment. Particular attention should be paid to persons subject to multiple discrimination. The European Conference draws to the attention of participating States the following considerations:

- policies should be presented so as to enable employers and employees to recognise the benefits of equal opportunity and of diversity;

- the importance of involving the social partners and other non-governmental actors in the design and implementation of training and development programmes;

- public authorities should set an example by making sure they actively seek to recruit and retain persons belonging to targeted groups, which may require reviewing nationality requirements in some instances;

- public officials and all those involved in promoting access to employment should be trained, including by raising their awareness of the barriers to equal opportunity and intercultural sensitivity;

- persons belonging to targeted groups should have access to training, including vocational training, which improves their employability;

- governments can stimulate the development of mission statements, codes of conduct and policies on equal treatment at the workplace aimed at anti-discriminatory practices among employers, service providers and others;

- special attention should be given to protecting foreign domestic workers from discrimination and violence, as well as combating prejudice against them;

- in the field of housing, public and private authorities should promote the successful cohabitation of different social groups at the planning stage of urban development schemes as well as renovate neglected areas of public housing so as to counter social exclusion;

- public authorities should guarantee equal access to health and counselling services without discrimination.

POA/Tehran, para. 1
Urge States to adopt or strengthen as required, as a matter of high priority, laws, policies and measures aimed at countering and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Tehran, para. 4
Urge States to amend, rescind or nullify, as required, laws and regulations which create, perpetuate or contribute to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Tehran, para. 10
Urge States to take the necessary legislative, administrative and judicial measures, in accordance with their obligations under relevant international human rights instruments, to combat and actively discourage all forms or manifestations of racial hatred, xenophobia or racial discrimination as an affirmation of their commitment to democracy;

POA/Tehran, para. 30
Urge all States to adopt and implement, as necessary, national legislation and administrative measures that expressly and specifically counter racism and prohibit racial discrimination in all spheres of public life;

POA/Tehran, para. 39
Encourage States to adopt policies to address the issue of social violence based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

V. STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE FULL AND EFFECTIVE EQUALITY, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS IN COMBATING RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE, AND FOLLOW-UP

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 203
Urge States in the region to develop cooperation programmes to promote equal opportunities for the benefit of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other victims of racism, and encourage the world Conference to propose the creation of multilateral cooperation programmes with the same objective;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 204
Call upon States to prepare, in the context of the Organization of American States, an Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to widen the scope of existing international instruments, by including provisions on the new manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and establishing follow-up mechanisms;[6]

[6]*Canada and the United States of America submitted comments concerning this paragraph, during the period provided to States to make comments on the document. For the text of their comments, see Annex V of the report*

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 204 bis

Encourage international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to include in their regular reporting to their boards of governors information on their contributions to promoting the participation of people of African descent, indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups within their organization, and information on their efforts to facilitate the participation of racial, ethnic, religious, cultural and other minorities in the economic, social, political, cultural and political life of their countries;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 204 ter

Encourage international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to examine how their policies and practices affect racial, ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious minorities, and indigenous peoples, and to ensure that these policies and practices contribute to the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 205

Encourage the States of the Americas and the national human rights institutions to create or strengthen regional mechanisms designed to foster dialogue, exchange of experiences and cooperation in matters concerning racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 205 bis

Encourage the Organization of American States to examine further the relationship between culture, cultural diversity and the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to convene meetings of officials, experts and civil society to determine how the Organization can strengthen its ability to contribute to the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the Americas;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 206

Urge States and regional and international organizations to work in partnership with national institutions, the judiciary, non-governmental organizations and civil society and, in particular, with victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to develop appropriate and effective remedies;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 207

Invite States to include the subject of the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the work programmes of the regional integration agencies and of the regional cross-boundary dialogue forums and, in this context, request

States to consider the creation of a centre for the study of multiracial and multicultural issues, as part of such an agency as they deem appropriate;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 208
Recommend that host countries for migrants consider the provision of adequate services in the areas of health, education and accommodation as a matter of priority in their cooperation measures with the United Nations agencies, the Organization of American States and international financial bodies and also request that these agencies should provide an adequate response to such requests;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 209
Invite the international institutions to study the causes of migrations in specific cases and to cooperate with the countries of origin in addressing the causes of migratory flows;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 210
Call upon States to formulate national human rights strategies and plans in compliance with the objectives set forth in the Declarations and Plans of Action of the Regional Conference of the Americas and the South African World Conference, and as provided for in other relevant instruments and decisions; and further request that, in cases where such national human rights strategies and plans already exist, they incorporate in them the agreements arising from the Regional Conference and the World Conference;

Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 211
Urge the international community to take cognizance of the very real difficulties that peoples of different racial and ethnic backgrounds inevitably experience in seeking to live together and to develop genuine harmonious multiracial societies. Also urge them to recognize that the art and technology of developing multiracial and multicultural societies and the positive example of successful multiracial societies such as some of those in the Caribbean need to be systematically studied, and therefore request the United Nations to consider establishing an international centre for multiracial studies and policy development to undertake this critical work;

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 93
The World Conference urges States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the international human rights instruments which condemn and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and, in particular, to ratify or accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as soon as possible, with a view to achieving universal ratification of the Convention by the year 2005.

Acceptance and full implementation of relevant international legal instruments; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 2
The European Conference calls upon all States, and notably all member States of the Council of Europe, to consider, if they have not already done so, to sign and ratify the International

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), and to make the declaration under Article 14 of that Convention on the right of individual petition, as well as all other relevant universal and regional international instruments relating to the protection of human rights, and to ensure their full and effective application at national level. [1]

[1] *International and European legal instruments relevant to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are listed in Appendix I.*

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 212

Urge States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the international human rights instruments which condemn and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and, in particular, to ratify or accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as soon as possible, with a view to achieving universal ratification of the Convention by the year 2005;

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 214

Urge States to limit the scope of any reservation they may lodge to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to formulate any reservation as precisely and as narrowly as possible, to ensure that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or is otherwise inconsistent with international law. Further urge them to review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them;

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 215

Request States to consider the possibility of making the declaration envisaged in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 216

Urge States to continue cooperating with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and other human rights treaty monitoring bodies in order to promote the effective implementation of these instruments and compliance with the recommendations adopted by these bodies concerning complaints of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, by means of an effective, constructive and transparent dialogue;

POA/Dakar, para. 11

States should give the utmost importance to the observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. To that effect, States should consider setting up appropriate national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that these observations and recommendations are duly addressed and that the relevant legislation is effectively implemented and that all necessary steps are taken to promote national harmony, equality of opportunity and good inter-ethnic and inter-racial relations.

POA/Dakar, para. 12
States should review and reconsider their reservations to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination with a view to withdrawing reservations that are incompatible with the purpose and objectives of the Convention.

POA/Tehran, para. 11
Call upon States parties to respect fully and comply with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and encourage all States that are not yet parties to consider acceding to this Convention;

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 94
Recognizing the importance of the gender dimension of racial discrimination, the World Conference also urges all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as soon as possible with a view to achieving universal ratification within five years.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 95
The World Conference calls upon all States to consider, as a matter of priority, signing and ratifying of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, or acceding to this instrument.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 96
The World Conference calls upon States to ratify international standards that prohibit discrimination in employment and occupation, in particular the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) of the International Labour Organization, and to apply the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization of 1998.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 97
The World Conference calls upon all States to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) of the International Labour Organization, and to prohibit and prevent discriminatory treatment against foreigners and migrants workers, inter alia concerning the granting of visas, work permits, family conditions, housing and access to justice, based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 98
The World Conference recognizes that child labour perpetuates poverty and inequality along racial lines by disproportionately denying children from affected groups the opportunity to acquire the human capabilities needed in productive life and to benefit from economic growth. The World Conference calls upon States to ratify the Convention on the Rights of

the Child and the Worst Forms of Child labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 99
The World Conference calls upon States to ratify existing international standards which prohibit discrimination against indigenous people, including the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 100
The World Conference calls upon States to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 103
The World Conference calls upon the international financial institutions, including the World Bank, and regional financial institutions and banks to further integrate human rights principles and norms into their policies and programmes. The World Conference also reminds Governments of their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to promote economic, social and cultural rights through international cooperation and development.

Acceptance and full implementation of relevant international legal instruments; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 3
The European Conference further calls upon all States to ensure that no reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of these instruments, to review existing reservations to these instruments with a view to withdrawing them, to comply with the relevant reporting obligations under these instruments and to publicise and act upon the concluding observations of the relevant supervisory mechanisms.

New developments at European and international levels; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 5
The European Conference welcomes the adoption by the Council of the European Union of a directive prohibiting discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin. It believes that such legislative measures can make a valuable contribution to the fight against racism and xenophobia.

New developments at European and international levels; Legal protection; POA/Strasbourg, para. 6
The European Conference also welcomes the adoption of Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights broadening, in a general fashion, the field of application of Article 14 (non-discrimination). It calls upon member States of the Council of Europe to consider signing and ratifying it without delay and to implement fully its provisions.

Other specific international instruments; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 217
Call upon all States to consider, as a matter of priority, the signature and ratification or accession to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, or accession to this instrument;

Other specific international instruments; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 218
Urge States to consider ratifying and implementing as appropriate the international instruments which protect the rights of indigenous peoples, including International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent countries and the Convention on Biological Diversity, in order to progress in the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the Americas;

Other specific international instruments; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 219
As part of the strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, urge States to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority and without making reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaties, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Optional Protocol to this instrument; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts;

Other specific international instruments; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 220
Considering their importance in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, invite States to consider ratifying or acceding to the Geneva Conventions and Protocols on Humanitarian Rights, the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol and the [Statute of Rome of the International Criminal Court], and to consider ratifying or acceding to the Conventions of the International Labour Organization relating to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Dakar, para. 22
All States which have not yet done so should sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

POA/Tehran, para. 28
Urge States to promote the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and the objectives of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World to begin in 2001;

Co-operation at European and International levels; POA/Strasbourg, para. 58
To complement action at national and local levels, the European Conference calls upon participating States, as appropriate, to promote:

- effective legal and judicial co-operation at regional and international levels in combating racism, antisemitism and xenophobia to prevent the perpetrators of racist or xenophobic acts from benefiting from the fact that offences are treated differently in various States.

- exchange at European and international levels among national independent specialised bodies and other relevant independent bodies with a remit to monitor racism and racial discrimination;

- exchange at European and international levels among educational authorities and others involved in developing curricula incorporating anti-racist and intercultural education.

Furthermore, the European Conference calls upon participating States, as appropriate, to:

- invite the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to support States in their fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance;

- consider how best to reinforce the action of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI);

- support activities of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) to build networks for monitoring and information-sharing, including an inventory of foundations, organisations and networks fighting racism in Europe;

- support the action of the OSCE to combat racism and intolerance, including its High Commissioner on National Minorities, its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and its Representative on Freedom of the Media, as well as through its relevant field missions.

POA/Tehran, para. 20
Urge international organizations, within their mandates, to contribute to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

POA/Tehran, para. 42
Call upon the General Assembly to undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted by the World Conference.

POA/Dakar, para. 2
An International Compensation Scheme should be set up for victims of the slave trade, as well as victims of any other transnational racist policies and acts, in addition to the national funds or any equivalent national mechanisms aimed at fulfilling the right to compensation.

POA/Dakar, para. 3
A Development Reparation Fund should be set up to provide resources for the development process in countries affected by colonialism.

POA/Dakar, para. 4
The modalities of such reparation and compensation should be defined by the World Conference in a practical and result-oriented manner.

POA/Dakar, para. 5
On a collective basis, such reparation should be in the form of enhanced policies, programmes and measures to be adopted by States which benefit materially from these practices in order to rectify, through affirmative action, the economic, cultural and political damage which has been inflicted on the affected communities and peoples in the full implementation of their right to development.

POA/Dakar, para. 6
The International Compensation Scheme and the Development Reparation Fund should be financed not only from governmental sources but also by private contributions emanating in particular from those elements of the private sector which benefited, directly or indirectly, from transnational racist policies or acts.

Reparation; restitution; compensation; indemnification; ; Remedies/reparation/administration of justice/crimes against humanity and humanitarian law; POA/Santiago, para. 194
Urge States to engage in a dialogue, with a view to the World Conference, to consider inter alia and to the extent possible the following measures:

(a) The creation of a special development fund;

(b) The improvement of the access to international markets of products from countries affected by the phenomenon of slavery, servitude and colonization;

(c) The creation of a programme to restore art objects, historical artefacts and documents to the country of origin;

(d) The creation of an educational fund;

(e) The reform of multilateral organizations;

[e. Observatories/monitoring bodies/research centres]

Regional Activities POA/Secr, para. 91
The World Conference calls upon States, as appropriate, to promote:

(a) Effective legal and judicial cooperation at the regional and international levels in combating racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia to prevent the perpetrators of racist and xenophobic acts from benefiting from the fact that offences are treated differently in various States;

(b) Exchanges at the regional and international levels among national independent specialized bodies and other relevant independent bodies with a mandate to monitor racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Exchanges at the regional and international levels among educational authorities and others involved in developing curricula incorporating anti-racist and intercultural education;

(d) The building of networks for monitoring and information-sharing, including an inventory of foundations, organizations and networks fighting racism.

The World Conference recommends the establishment of regional centres for monitoring the situation of minorities to help identify trends and problems, disseminate information and

develop solutions where possible, through joint efforts by the United Nations, regional organizations and Member States.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 108

The World Conference recommends:

(a) The establishment of a follow-up mechanism headed by the Chairperson of the World Conference, composed of five eminent persons from the different regions, appointed by the Secretary-General after due consultation with all regions. This mechanism will function in consultation with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. This mechanism would be entrusted with the supervision of the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action to be adopted by the World Conference and to submit an annual report to the United Nations General Assembly;

(b) The establishment of an international mechanism to monitor racially discriminatory attitudes and acts, individual or collective, private or public, including by non-State actors, charged with the following tasks:

(i) The compilation of information about racial acts and their development;

(ii) The creation of a Web site by a coalition of non-governmental organizations working in the field of combating racism, in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to receive and disseminate such information to the widest possible extent;

(iii) The provision of legal and administrative support and advice to victims of racial acts;

(iv) The preparation of an annual report on its activities to be submitted to the Secretary-General;

(c) The dissemination by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the most accessible manner, through its Web site and other appropriate means, of all the remedies available through international mechanisms to victims of racial discrimination, as well as the national remedies, hopefully enhanced and progressively developed in implementation of the Programme of Action to be adopted by the World Conference.

POA/Dakar, para. 7

An international observatory should be established to monitor racially discriminatory attitudes and acts, individual or collective, private or public, including by non-State actors, charged with the following tasks:

(a) To gather information about racial acts and related developments;

(b) To create and maintain, together with a coalition of non-governmental organizations working in the field of combating racism and in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, a website to receive and disseminate such information to the widest possible extent;

(c) To provide legal and administrative support and advice to victims of racial acts;

(d) To submit an annual report on its activities to the United Nations Secretary-General.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 102

The World Conference:

(a) Requests the Commission on Human Rights to include in the mandates of all its special procedures a request to report on problems relating to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(b) Calls upon Governments to cooperate with the appropriate special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights and other mechanisms of the United Nations in matters pertaining to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular with the Special Rapporteurs and independent experts on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, religious intolerance, freedom of opinion and expression, human rights of migrants, violence against women, extreme poverty, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, and with the Working Groups of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on Indigenous Populations, Minorities and Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 106

The World Conference invites the United Nations Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session an action plan to increase resources for the activities of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and for the establishment, within the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, of a unit devoted to the promotion of equality and non-discrimination.

Ratification and implementation of international norms; Measures at the international level POA/Secr, para. 107

In reviewing the political, historical, economic, social, cultural and other factors leading to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the World Conference recalls the pioneering study Racial Discrimination by Hernán Santa Cruz, Special Rapporteur of
the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and calls upon the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to update and disseminate it widely.

Commission on Human Rights and its mechanism; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 221

Recommend that the Commission on Human Rights should prepare complementary international standards to strengthen and update international legislation against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Commission on Human Rights and its mechanism; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 222
Request the Commission on Human Rights to include in the mandates of all the special mechanisms a request to report on problems relating to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Commission on Human Rights and its mechanism; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 223
Call upon Governments to cooperate in actions to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with the appropriate special mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and other mechanisms of the United Nations in matters pertaining to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular with the Special Rapporteurs and Independent Experts on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, religious intolerance, freedom of opinion and expression, human rights of migrants, violence against women, extreme poverty, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, and with the Working Groups of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on Indigenous Populations, Minorities, and Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

POA/Dakar, para. 1
A follow-up mechanism, headed by the President of the World Conference and composed of five eminent persons from the different regions, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General after due consultation with all regions, should be established. This mechanism will function in consultation with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance of the Commission on Human Rights. This mechanism would be entrusted with the supervision of the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action to be adopted by the World Conference and with submitting an annual report to the United Nations General Assembly.

Co-operation at European and international levels; POA/Strasbourg, para. 60
The European Conference calls upon participating States, non-governmental organisations and other concerned actors in civil society, bearing in mind the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to implement and support United Nations action aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to participate actively and constructively in the third World Conference against racism.

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 224
Urge States to adopt the corresponding decisions within the United Nations for the purpose of changing the pattern of financing the activities of the Third Decade to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination so that they can be covered under the regular budget of the United Nations.

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; Regional and international cooperation/regional and international instruments; POA/Santiago, para. 225

Request States to consider undertaking an evaluation of the progress made in the implementation of the present Plan of Action five years after its approval.